Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 25. VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1897. NO 136.

Belts At a Price.

To clear out our stock of Belts, to make room for our fall goods, which are now arriving, for the next week we will sell for much less than cost.

Fine Sterling Silver Mounted Leather Jubilee Belts,
Good Silk and Cloth Belts, Sterling Silver Buckles,
Good White Metal, etc., at prices from 25c. to $1.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

AUGMENTS MUCH

Means a great deal where you do your hot weather shopping. We invite inspection of following lines. Buying is made interesting for you here these days. May profit you to come in. We want all room possible for new goods.

Pretty Summer Blouses, 25c.
White Cambric Skirts, 25c.
Summer Corsets, 50c. pair.
Fabric Gloves, White, Cream and Tans, 25c.
Good Kid Gloves, fancy backs, $1
Pretty Dress Muslins, 8c
Wide Summer Suitings at 15c.
Feder's Brush Skirt Protector, 8c.
Folding Pocket Fans, 20c.

THE WESTSIDE.
J. HUCHESON & CO.

He Has Klondycitis.

WE CAN FIT HIM OUT.

The hot wave has struck us and we are trying to keep cool. With rich quartz strikes on the Island, coal oil cans full of the yellow metal in the Yukon and the big clean-ups in our bargains, it is 90 in the shade.

Lime Juice, 25c.
Ontario Cider, 20c,
Root Beer, 10c.
St. Louis Lager, 4 pts., 25c.
Local Beer, 4 qts., 50c.
Kops Cheer, 2 for 25c.

Klondyke Supplies a Specialty. DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

STEARNS BICYCLES BELOW COST

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

We will sell our stock of NEW BICYCLES BELOW COST PRICE FOR CASH, to clear. Now is your chance to get a good Bicycle cheap We have also a number of SECOND-HAND BICYCLES which we will sell at very low price.

MEN'S, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND TANDEM.

JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.,
CORNER JOHNSON AND GOVERNMENT STS.
Agents for Stearns, Victor, Remington and Waverley Bicycles.

WEILER BROS.,

51 TO 55 FORT STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

All kinds of Enamel Cups, Saucers, Plates, Mugs, &c
All kinds of Indestructible Cooking Utensils.
All kinds of Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
AT WEILER BROS.'

Our prices are right. You will pay big price These goods do not weigh much. Dawson City.

Marriage No Failure.

TAMILKANDE! TAMILKANDE! the pride of Celyon,
The fragrance of thy leaves in both hemispheres are known.
Gives happiness to millions—sets the tired heart free,
And binds the laurel wreath around TAMILKANDE TEA.

Within the lowly cottage or in Manorial halls,
Gives courage in life's battle whenever duty calls,
Rejuvenates our lives and relieves the weary hours
In the struggle for existence in this "Canada of ours."

All hail, TAMILKANDE! its every leaf and vine,
That makes this life worth living in this or any clime,
Proves marriage no failure—disputed though it be—
If supplied with a pound of TAMILKANDE TEA!

—Poet Laureate to the Tamilkande Tea Co., Montreal.

Blue Label 60c, White Label 50c, Red Label 40c, SIMON LEISER & CO., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARTENDER wants steady job. A1 references. Address "Bar," Times office. aug10-2t

THE JOLLY FOUR CLUB give a social dance in Sir William Wallace Hall on Thursday night, the 12th inst. Gentleman and ladies, 50 cents. aug10&12

MRS. DR. C. C. CHAMBERS, the celebrated Clairvoyant and Medium, Clarence Hotel, Room 8. aug10 1w

TO LET—Pleasantly situated 8-roomed house, Luxton Avenue, off Boyd street, near Dallas Road. Rent $8. Moore & Whittington, Carpenters and Builders, opposite City Hall. aug10-2t

THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN Association will hold a garden party at Miss Carr's grounds on Thursday, August 12th, commencing at 3 p.m. Afternoon tea will be served, also ice cream and home made candy. Finn's band will play during the evening. Tennis, archery and other games will provide amusement for young and old. Admission 10 cents. aug10-1t

THE LADIES' AID of First Presbyterian Church intend giving an ice-cream social on Wednesday, 11th inst. A good programme and a pleasant time is anticipated. Admission 25 cents. aug10-2t

LOST—A baby bib pin, with initials J. P. A., on Douglas or King's Road, or Douglas street car. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to 116 Yates St.

WANTED—A lady or gentleman to invest some capital in a bona fide business; mutual interest, also interest on investment. Address X, Times office. aug7-tf

FOR SALE—Klondyke Pack Horses, the best in the market; also 1 lady's and 2 gents' bicycles, cheap, at Jones' Auction Rooms, Government street. aug9

ONE OR TWO CHILDREN can have a good home near Central School on reasonable terms. Address "Guardian," Times office. aug9-3t

NORMAN HARDIE, of Dodwell, Carlill & Co., has my power of attorney while I am on the Yukon. F. M. Yorke.

WANTED—Ironers at Steam Laundry, 152 Yates street. aug9-3t

WANTED—First class horse-shoer. Apply 17 Broughton street. aug9

FOR KLONDYKE—Good, strong horse for sale, used to mountain packing. Apply to J. T. Higgins, Florist, near Jubilee Hospital. aug9-3t

SALMON FISHING has commenced. A splendid assortment of spoon baits and lines received direct from England at Henry Short & Sons, 72 Douglas street.

COAL AND WOOD—We are the only yard in the city who sells Double Screened Coal. Try it. We can please you in quality and price. Wood—we have No. 1 Wood that will give satisfaction. We guarantee weight and measure. G. Gawley & Co. Telephone No. 407. jy31-tf

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER shipment of Wright & Ditson's Tennis goods, at J. Barnsley's & Co., 119 Government St. Have you seen the fisherman's sun hat?

$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Goepel & Co, 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 83.

R. HAMILTON, M.R.C.V.S., Veterinary Surgeon, has removed to the Victoria Transfer, 21 Broughton street. Telephone 129. aug7-1w

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe ju16-3m

.....AUCTION.....

BRICKS.

Wednesday, Aug. 11, 12 Noon.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—75,000 Bricks, more or less, as they now lie on a scow at Spratt & Macaulay's wharf, Victoria, will be sold at Marvin & Tilton's store, Wharf and Bastion streets.

Terms cash on fall of hammer.

aug10 GEO. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Naval Contracts.

Tenders will be received on behalf of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, until 10 o'clock a.m., of Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1897, for supplying such quantities of Fresh Beef, Mutton and Vegetables, Soft Bread, Sugar, Tea and Flour, Preserved Provisions, and Lumber as may be required for Naval purposes; also Milk, Butter, Eggs and Fowls for the Naval Hospital for one year certain, from 1st October next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained at this office.

W. H. LOBB,
Naval Storekeeper.

Royal Naval Yard, Esquimalt,
9th August, 1897. aug10-4t

STILL THEY COME.

First Ship Sailing From New York for the Clondyke to Start in a Few Days.

The Rush From San Francisco—Gold Product Increasing—Big Chicago Corporation.

New York, Aug. 9.—The first ship sailing from New York direct to the Clondyke gold fields is advertised to leave this city about August 21. It is to be sent by the New York and Alaska Gold Exporation and Trading Company. The company has not yet selected its vessels, but it promises to dispatch a steamship capable of carrying safely 200 passengers and 1,500 tons of freight. It says the ship will make the voyage from New York around Cape Horn to Juneau in 50 or 60 days. More than 50 names have been listed for the voyage. Not more than 200 passengers will be allowed to embark. The cost per passenger, including berth, meals and transportation of 500 pounds of baggage direct to Juneau, is to be $175.

NORTHERN RUSH CONTINUES.

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—Two steamers sailed for the north to-day with their carrying capacity taxed to the utmost. The Umatilla was sent to Puget Sound by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and the South Coast was also dispatched. The Umatilla took away about 400 passengers and will transfer them to the City of Topeka at some Puget Sound port. The South Coast is very low in the water and seafaring men say that with her load in a rough sea she will have great difficulty in getting through.

GOLD PRODUCT INCREASING.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Mr. Preston, director of the mint, estimates the gold production for the year 1896 to have been $265,000,000, of which the United States contributed over $53,000,000. For 1897 it is believed the world's gold product will reach at least $240,000,000, an increase of $35,000,000 over 1896.

"That the world's net product will continue to increase for a number of years to come," says Mr. Preston, "is self evident, as new mines will be opened up in all parts of the world, and with the improved appliances and methods of extracting the gold contained in the ores, it is believed that by the close of the present century the world's product will exceed $300,000,000."

MINERS ARE SCARCE.

Tacoma, Aug. 9.—Agents of the Treadwell Alaska Gold Mining Company have been working here several days to secure men to take the places of those who left the Douglas Island mine for the Clondyke. They have experienced considerable difficulty, owing to the fact that the available men have designs on the Clondyke dust themselves. Three to four dollars a day and expenses was too much for about twenty-five men and they entered into contract, leaving on the Willamette. Ten longshoremen were among the crowd.

A CLONDYKE VICTIM.

M'Arthur, Ohio, Aug. 9.—Clark Davis left Thursday to go hunting with a double-barreled shotgun, and failed to return. Yesterday afternoon searching parties were formed, which to-day found him dead, his head partly blown off. His gun lay across his breast, the muzzle applied to the mouth. Deceased was aged 24. He set out with a number of young men a week since with $75 to go to the Alaska gold fields. Despondency over his failure is supposed to have led to self-destruction. He was of highly respected family.

CORPORATION FORMED.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—John Cullaby is at the head of a Chicago corporation to be capitalized at $25,000,000, which is going to own, develop and operate nearly all the gold quartz mines in estern Alaska which have been discovered up to this time. The corporation will own mines whose present value at the lowest estimate is $50,000,000. The prospective value, which can be known only when the work of development is well in hand, may be several times 50,000,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Gentleman's English pig-skin saddle in good condition. D. M., Times office. aug10-3t

WANTED—A waitress and nurse girl at Trilby Restaurant. aug10-2t

MEXICO WRECKED

She Struck a Rock at Dixon Entrance and Quickly Sank.

Passengers and Crew Arrived at Departure Bay on the Steamer Topeka.

Notices Posted Up by Customs Officers at Dyea Torn Down by Miners.

For several days anxious inquiries have been made regarding the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer Mexico, which was scheduled to leave to-morrow on her second trip to Dyea. The anxiety as far as the steamer herself was concerned was well founded. A dispatch received from Nanaimo shortly before noon announced that the vessel was a total wreck at Dixon's entrance. The news was brought by the steamer City of Topeka, which arrived at Departure Bay this morning. The dispatch says:

"The steamer Mexico, on August 5th, while going into Dixon's Entrance, from Sitka, during a heavy fog, at full speed, struck West Devil's Rock. After two hours the steamer sank in 500 feet of water, stern first. The captain exhibited great coolness, and with the officers did everything that was possible. The passengers and crew were saved, with their hand baggage, in small boats. After rowing till midnight they arrived at Metlakahtla. The time the ship struck is believed to be four in the morning. The ship is a total loss. The passengers and crew are on the Topeka."

Later the following special came to the Times:

"The steamer Topeka called at Departure Bay at noon. The purser reports the loss of the Mexico by striking a rock in Dixon Entrance. She sank in 95 fathoms of water in two hours and a half. Boats were lowered and passengers and crew removed to Metlakahtla. There was no time to save anything. The Alki, calling at Metlakahtla, found the passengers and crew there, and reported the fact to the Topeka at Dyea. The Topeka called on her way south and took all the passengers and crew. They are now on their way to Victoria, the Topeka having cleared at 1 p.m. The latest news from Dyea is to the effect that the lately appointed Canadian customs officers on their arrival put up posters warning all persons having foreign outfits that they must pay customs duties therefor; and further, should they attempt to evade the customs laws, parties so doing would be arrested in the Yukon by mounted police and punished. These placards caused great indignation and were being pulled down by the miners whenever put up, but the men were gradually realizing that they would have to submit to the inevitable. The pack horses taken up unprovided with provender are without feed, all the grass having been eaten up. The steamer Rosalie has just arrived. She brings no further news. She is now clearing, bound south.

The steamer Mexico left Victoria on July 25th, taking a large number of miners and their outfits and a few excursionists. The miners were all landed long before the accident occurred. The wrecked vessel was one of the oldest in ocean service on the coast.

Ottawa News.

The Behring sea seizures commission will be in session again shortly. The commission will meet in the provincial assembly building, Halifax, on August 25, and hence the judges, counsel and clerical staff will be making for the seaside next week. The United States counsel will leave Detroit for Halifax on the 16th. The case now stands for oral argument, everything being ready for the final test. It is not known whether judgment will be given at the forthcoming meeting or whether the commissioners will adjourn for further consideration of the evidence and arguments adduced. The treaty provides that in the event of disagreement upon any point the services of an umpire may be called into requisition. This has already been decided by the two governments, who have agreed that the president of the Swiss confederation may nominate the umpire, and this duty the president has agreed to perform. Only such points, however, as may not be agreed upon by the commissioners will be referred to the umpire, and these it is thought will not be numerous.

"All the evidence goes to show that you were scorching," declared the Court. "Anything to say for yourself?" "Yes, your honor, that woman with a rollin' pin in her hand, ridin' after me as hard as she could peg, was my wife."—Detroit Free Press.

"It is true," said Mr. Stormington Barnes, "that no man can hope to succeed in a profession without a great deal of study. I expect to put in this entire summer studying." "A new play?" "No. Economy."—Washington Star.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Grievances of Settlers in the Island Railway Belt.

Nanaimo, Aug. 15.—A settlers' meeting in connection with the projected visit of a commissioner from the Dominion government to enquire into the grievances of the settlers within the island railway belt was held on Saturday evening last in the agricultural hall, Cedar district. Mr. Hugh Bates occupied the chair. Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M.P., explained the measures he had taken for the purpose of having an enquiry made into the grievances of the settlers, and as a final result the government had decided on sending the legal adviser to the Indian department to the province to make a full enquiry. He had, in laying this matter before the government, adopted three lines of action, and the one on which he proposed to act now was, "that the island railway company had received more than they were entitled to." Should he fail on this line he would then proceed on the others reserved in case of non-success in this.

The shutting down of Protection shaft is making itself felt. Many are preparing to leave the city. The Nanaimo Silver Cornet band, one of the best in the province, broke up last night, the members of it being compelled to seek elsewhere for work.

The Maude called in this morning from Texada en route to Victoria.

TROUBLES COMMENCE

Fall Rains Damage the Trail From Skagway Bay to Tagish.

Men Camped All Along the Route—A Letter From Mr. Godson.

Many stories were brought down by the steamer Islander of the difficulties being experienced by the men who joined in the rush to the Clondyke, in getting across the passes from salt to fresh water. All the reports agree that very few of the men who left Victoria and Sound ports within the last few weeks will get to the mines this year. They are now lined along the trail between Skagway Bay and Tagish Lake, and are already experiencing a few of the hardships that the long trip entails. Fall rains commenced there towards the end of last month, and it did rain, as several Victorians who went up without oilskins have testified in letters to friends. But it is not the wetting that is most dreaded; it is the damage the rain does to the trail. In several places there are swamps where the pack horses became bogged, causing considerable delay to those who thought they were fortunate in getting an early start. Camps have been made along the route, and many of them will be kept up all winter. The big camp, however, will probably be at Tagish Lake, where the cooler heads will spend the winter building boats and getting ready for an early start in the spring. Those who atempt to descend the river this late in the year cannot realize the dangers they have to go through.

It has been estimated by officers of the Islander who landed at Dyea, that between five and six thousand men will spend the winter between Dyea and Tagish Lake.

Collector of Customs A. R. Milne received a letter this afternoon from John Godson, the chief of the contingent of customs officials who left for Tagish Lake on the Islander. The letter states that all the party had arrived safely and no difficulty had so far been experienced, although they expected a little trouble in getting their provisions and outfits over the pass to the end of the trail at Tagish Lake. Referring to the customs arrangements, Mr. Godson said that he had heard several of the American miners talking of refusing to pay duty on the way up, but he was not anxious at all. He would insist, he said, on duty being paid, and when the miners saw that it must be paid they would soon change their minds and pay it. Regarding the crowd of miners, he said that all were experiencing difficulties in getting over the trail, owing to the inadequateness of the packing arrangements, and also at the headwaters of Lake Tagish, they finding it difficult to get material to built boats or rafts on which to make their way down the lakes. Those who had brought boats up with them were, of course, all right, as all they had to do was to stop and put their boats together. When the letter was written Godson and his staff, together with Constable Revan and the police, were starting on the trip to Tagish Lake.

PERSONAL.

Dr. A. L. Prevost, of Seattle, is at the Driard.

W. R. Rust, of Tacoma, is at the Driard.

F. W. Nolte and wife returned from the east this morning.

Mrs. Jas. McIntyre and Mrs. J. B. Hogg, of Port Townsend, are guests at the Oriental.

Rev. J. B. Haslam is recovering from the serious attack with which he was seized on Saturday last.

Tappan Adney, special correspondent and artist for Harper's publications and London Graphic, leaves for the Yukon on the Islander.

W. P. Turner, of Seattle, the well-known artist and engraver on wood and metal, is visiting in this city and is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. F. Gold for a few days. He is here on business.

DEATH OF CANOVAS

Murderer of the Spanish Premier Examined by a Magistrate—Cabinet in Session.

Sherman's Views on the Crime—Senator Morgan of Alabama Predicts a Republic.

Madrid, Aug. 9.—A post mortem examination of the remains of the premier was made this morning prior to embalming them for transportation to this city.

Indignation expressed at the crime is shared by all parties in politics, and it is generally believed that members of colonial secret societies were concerned in the outrage.

It is reported that Senor A. Pidal, president of the chamber of deputies, will be appointed president of the council of ministers in succession to the late premier at the expiration of the official nine days' mourning.

Gulli developed, in an examination before a magistrate to-day, that he succeeded in firing two shot at people who arrested him before he was overpowered. The assassin calls himself a "revolutionary anarchist."

The cabinet sat until 2 o'clock this morning and decided to publish in the Official Gazette to-day, which will appear with a black border, the appointment of Lieutenant-General Don Marioli de Ascarraga, minister of war, as premier ad interim.

Senor Sagasta has postponed his proposed visit to this city.

In anticipation of disturbances at Barcelona, the police force of that city has been reinforced.

Later in the day it was announced that military honors will be accorded the deceased at his funeral. The court will, however, not return here from San Sebastian, their summer residence, to attend the funeral ceremonies. The Queen Regent will be represented at the funeral by the Duke of Soto.

It appears this afternoon that Gulli, the assassin, represented himself as a correspondent of El Populo. The prisoner cannot be tried under the law providing for the trial and punishment of anarchists, as this law is so framed that a person prosecuted under its provisions must have used or attempted to use an explosive in the commission of or attempt to commit the crime charged against him. However, there is no doubt that Gulli will be summarily tried and sentenced. The public demands the adoption of stringent measures against anarchists and also against those who are in sympathy with them.

SECRETARY'S SHERMAN'S VIEWS

Washington, Aug. 9.—Secretary Sherman talked freely on the murder of the Spanish prime minister.

"This deplorable event will have some effect, of course, on the political affairs of Spain, but to what extent I cannot say. The death of one man is not necessarily going to change the sentiment of the whole country. Spain is a very tenacious country. Her money is gone. Her resources have been exhausted. But she means, evidently, to hold on to Cuba. Just how she can do it under these circumstances I cannot see. Yet she is opposed to yielding a point.

"Premier Canovas was a strong partisan. He was the chief exponent of the element which was determined to keep the island at all hazards. Seemingly Spain is almost a unit on this. Canovas was a strong factor in the movement of Spain, but it is not impossible that another will be found to replace him in that important office having similar views and the same pronounced ideas. How it may be in this case I am not able to say, but the effects politically of such an event are not essentially far-reaching, and have not always produced radical developments. As to the consequences of the conflict in Cuba, I do not care to talk. I have no official information of the assassination, and must refrain from venturing guesses as to what it may effect in the future."

WHAT LED TO THE CRIME.

New York, Aug. 9.—The Tribune, discussing the events that led up to the assassination of Canovas, says:

The anarchist movement really began in Spain after the overthrow of Isabella, when a portion of the republicans, dissatisfied with the moderate rule of Pelar, General Prim, and others, started, under the leadership of Contreras, the revolt of the "Federalists," seized some ironclads in the port of Carthagenia, and were finaly subdued and captured, but not punished.

The principal localities in Spain where the revolutionary and anarchistic ideas have prevailed, are the industrial centres along the Mediterranean coast, like Barcelona, and which could be considered as headquarters of anarchy in the peninsula, and especialy since many partizans of the Paris commune took refuge there after 1871.

Attempts of anarchists against society have been numerous all over Spanish territory, but especially at Barcelona. There, within the last two years bombs have been exploded in the Liceo theatre and in the public square at a military review by the captain-general of the province.

The latest and most horrible exploit of the anarchists, and one which finally has been the cause of the assassination of Canovas, was that of the throwing of bombs in Barcelona at a religious procession last summer.

The government of Canovas displayed great activity and ability in ferreting out the authors or instigators of the Barcelona crime. Scores of anarchists were imprisoned in the fortress of Mont Juich, and their trial ended two or three months ago, to be followed by the shooting of six anarchists in the Mont Juich jail.

More than 50 were sent to prison for life and about 100 were expelled from Spain. To their stories of the tortures that they had to endure before making avowals of their crime and giving the names of their accomplices can be traced directly the assassination of Canovas.

These stories have been published by all the revolutionary papers of Europe. They represented the Spanish premier as another Torquemada, worse than the famous chief of the cruel inquisition of former centuries. A civil engineer of Barcelona, Senor Del Marmont, has published, under the title of "The Inquisitors of Spain," a condensed recital of the sufferings and torture which he and his felow suspects had to endure.

Asceri, who, it seems, was the leader of the murderous plot at Barcelona, managed to write some papers before his execution, that he was compelled through horrible tortures, to admit that he had for accomplices all the men whose names were dictated to him by the judge of instruction.

Such stories must have excited the vengeance of the friends of the Barcelona anarchists, and the result is told by the cable dispatch announcing the assassination of Canovas del Castillo.

A REPUBLIC PREDICTED.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, a member of the foreign affairs committee of the senate, and the champion of Cuba in that body, predicted that the assassination might be the forerunner of a complete change of government, a republic replacing the monarchy.

This, he thought, was the present tendency, and the event he regarded as an evidence of the disintegration of the Spanish government. He added:

"This affair is going to create a complete revulsion throughout the whole of Spain. That country is now in a very shaky condition. It is true, doubtless, that the assassin was an anarchist, but the act is representative of the feeling that exists all over the country. A republican party has already gained strength, though, of course, its operations have to be largely concealed.

"The act did not mean a personal prejudice against Canovas, but against his political stand and views, and the extreme element he represented. It was the well developed system of the deep-seated antagonism to the creed of the Canovas party.

"The successorship of Canovas is problematical. I believe, however, that the administration will recognize the overwhelming influence of the opposition, and, having gotten Canovas out of the way, will try some one with Cuban views a degree removed from those of Canovas in a liberal direction.

"It is not improbable and it is quite likely that Senor Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, the distinguished statesman, may succeed Canovas as premier. Sagasta is 70 years of age, was minister of the interior under the provisional government of 1868, president of the cortes in 1871, and has occupied the post of premier of the Spanish government a number of times.

"I believe that the Cuban conflict will be ended at the close of the present rainy season. This I have frequently contended and am now confident of it. The termination of the affair would thus be brought about in October."

HEAD OF CUBAN JUNTA TALKS.

Turners, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Estrada Palma, who is at the head of the Cuban junta in this country, in an interview commented upon the assassination of Canovas as follows:

"While I have no sympathy with the assassin, I cannot help but feel that the action was one of retribution. Canovas, more than Weyler, has been responsible for the cruelties practiced by the Spanish troops in Cuba. I was by his orders that women and children were murdered and wronged. He deserved no better fate.

"It should be distinctly understood that the assassination of Canovas is not the work of the Cuban party. We do not resort to such methods. The anarchists of Spain are for the most part in the northern part of the country, and they are intimately associated with the anarchists of France. They had long threatened Canovas, who had caused many of them to be executed. Only a few days ago several anarchists were executed in Barcelona, and I suppose the assassination was the outcome.

"I do not think the killing of Canovas was due at all to any question of politics, but merely was a vague outbreak on the part of some member of a dangerous body of men. We Cubans have no sympathy with such an act.

"As a man, I deplore such a misfortune, but as a Cuban, I cannot help but feel that I am benefited by it."

ENGLISH PRESS COMMENT.

London, Aug. 9.—The Daily News in an editorial upon the assassination of Canovas, says:

The deed follows quickly on the pious invocations to England as the classic land of liberty, uttered by the exiled Spanish anarchists on their arrival at Liverpool. These are anarchist words. On the other hand the killing is one of their acts. It is impossible to draw any moral but this: That the militant anarchist is a beast of prey without even a beast's discrimination.

Commenting on the inability of Senor Canovas to deal with the formidable task in Cuba, the Daily News says:

"Death, after all, has dealt kindly by him in relieving him of the personal humiliation of an inevitable failure. The insurrection, if it makes no progress, at least marks time, and the United States is again beginning to talk of a time limit for the other side. Brave words, and eevn brave deeds, wil hardly meet a difficulty of this sort unless they are right and wise ones as well. The future is dark for Spain."

BIG SMUGGLING SCHEME

Officials at Rossland Make an Important Discovery.

Rossland, B. C., Aug. 10.—The customs officials have discovered a smuggling scheme on a large scale. The trail up from the Okanagan country passes into Canada at Krugers, on Osoyoos lake, where the customs house is located, and then makes a detour into the United States, and re-enters the Dominion at a point several miles east of the custom house. The town of Oroo is the headquarters of the smugglers. Freighters from the States bringing in produce come up the trail to Krugers, pay duty on stuff they have in their wagons and then follow the road down across the line to Oroo. Here they pick up big quantities of all sorts of groceries, principally tobacco and canned goods, and follow the road into Canada again, to which they gain access without difficulty, as all the goods have presumably paid duty at Krugers, farther back on the line.

PLEDGES OF PEACE

Emperor William and the Czar of Russia Interchange Them With Apparent Faith.

Each Announces That He Will Do All in His Power to Maintain the Peace of Europe.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—At the state banquet given by the Russian emperor and empress to Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria last night, Emperor Nicholas, toasting his imperial guests, said:

"The presence of your majesties causes me very lively satisfaction. I desire sincerely to thank you for the visit, which is a fresh manifestation of the traditional bonds uniting us and the good relations so happily established between our two neighboring empires. It is at the same time a precious guarantee of the maintenance of the general peace, which forms the object of our constant efforts and our most fervent wishes. I drink to the health of the Emperor-king William and Empress-queen Augusta Victoria, and to the health of all the members of their august family."

Emperor William shortly afterwards raised his glass to his host and said:

"I thank your majesties with a warm heart, speaking also in the name of the empress, for the cordial and magnificent reception you have accorded us and for the gracious words with which your majesty has so affectionately welcomed us. I especially desire to lay at the feet of your majesty my most sincere and most grateful thanks for the renewed mark of distinction which comes as such a surprise to me. I mean the enrollment of myself in your majesty's glorious navy. This is an especial honor, which I am able to appreciate to its full extent and an honor which at the same time confers a particular distinction upon my own navy.

"It is a fresh proof of the continuance of our traditional intimate relations. Founded upon the unshakable basis of your majesty's unalterable resolutions to keep your people in peace in the future as in the past, it finds in me also the gladest echo. Thus we will pursue the same paths and strive unitedly, under the blessing of peace, to guide the intellectual development of our peoples. I can, with full confidence, lay this promise anew in the hands of your majesty, and I know I have the support of my whole people in doing so; that I stand by your majesty's side with my whole strength in this great work of preserving the peace of the nations, and I will give your majesty my strongest support against any one who may attempt to disturb or break this peace. I drink to the welfare of your majesties."

The sentence in which Emperor William pledged Emperor Nicholas his support against any attempt to break the peace of the nations was spoken in Russian.

The whole city and the ships lying in the Neva have been splendidly decorated with flags and flowers to-day, and the streets have been crowded.

Emperor William and the empress arrived at the landing stage at 11 a.m., where the municipal authorities presented them with bread and salt on especially constructed dishes, as tokens of the hospitality of the city. With the Peterowski regiment as a guard of honor, they visited the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, and placed a wreath upon the tomb of Alexander III.

Everywhere they were greeted with tremendous cheers. Subsequently they opened the new wing of the German Alexander hospital, from which they proceeded to the winter palace. During the afternoon Emperor William received visits from the ambassadors and returned them.

CLEAN OUT THAT SPRING.

"Tom," said my wife to me one morning at breakfast, "if you have time today, I wish you would clean out that spring. The water doesn't taste just right, and there may be things in it that will make us ill. It's been running rolly quite often lately, too."

Now that spring was about a quarter of a mile from the house, and the water come down through a pipe. We used it for everything—washing, cooking and drinking. It was very soft and sweet, and practically the same temperature all the year round. But things would get into it, and so it was my job to give it an annual cleansing and scouring. Rather a wet and disagreeable task, but worth while; for after its purgation the spring sent out water clear as a diamond, and pure as nature could brew it.

What flowing water is to the earth, the blood is to the human body. Unless the blood is free from impurities you cannot be healthy. For that reason few persons are really in perfect condition, perhaps nobody. There is no such thing as curing any disease unless we can drive the germs or poisons which cause it out of the blood.

But how do impurities get into the blood? Through and from the stomach; for the blood is manufactured from the food in the stomach. When the digestion is perfect, or nearly so, the blood is virtually pure. It builds up the body, and gives elasticity, strength and good spirits. When the digestion is bad the food ferments in the stomach and loads the blood with impurities, exactly as a foul spring or well sends out contaminated water. Take an example:

"In March, 1885," says Mrs. Ann Willis, of 51, Rigg Street, Crewe, "I found myself in a low, weak state of health. I ached all over, and was as weary and tired as though I had been working beyond my strength; yet that was not the cause. My appetite was poor, and after eating I was puffed and swollen at my chest and had a deal of pain. I was also much troubled with maziness, and when out walking I feared I should fall down. My sleep was broken up and I felt as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. Then I got low and nervous. I couldn't bear company, and took no interest in anything. For nearly two years I was confined to my bed, under a doctor's care. It was in February, 1887, that a friend urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from the Co-operative Stores in West Street, and in a week I was greatly improved. I could eat better and the food agreed with me. I was also brighter and in better spirits. I continued with the Syrup and grew stronger and stronger, and able once more to do my work and enjoy my life. That is now eight years ago, and at this date, March 6th, 1895, I have had no return of the complaint.

"In the spring of 1889," says Mrs. Thomas Ward, newsagent, 276, Bridgeman Street, Bolton, "I felt strangely weak and ailing. At first I had a bad taste in the mouth, no appetite, and after eating I had weight and pain at the chest, and tightness around the waist. I had an awful pain at the pit of the stomach that never let up night or day, and made me irritable and wretched. After a time I got so bad I was afraid to eat—the food hurt me so. I became so weak that I almost fainted as I walked along the street. No medicine gave me relief. In March, 1890, after twelve months' suffering, my brother recommended me to use Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He said he knew its virtues from a happy experience. I got a bottle from Mr. H. B. Pare, the chemist, in Lever street, and it soon made me feel better, and in a few weeks it cured me completely. From that day to this (Feb. 19th, 1895) I have been strong and well."

Thus we see it is as I said: To purify the blood we must do away with the indigestion, the dyspepsia; we must cleanse and tone the stomach, which (when diseased), is the foundation of all the mischief. This necessary task is done by Mother Seigel's Syrup, with a thoroughness that ensures a lasting and real cure. The whole body shares in the restoration, and so does the mind, whose powers rise and fall with the condition of the body. Now, as for the stomach-spring, don't wait for any set time to clean it out. Attend to it on the very day you perceive that it needs attention.

THEIR OWN MEDICINE.

An American Editor's Views On Proposed Gold Tax.

The proposed gold tax in the Canadian Yukon calls from the Springfield Republican the following article, which, although based on wrong premises, contains a good deal of common sense, which other American editors might ponder with profit. The Republican is very much in error in saying that the tax will be on aliens only, since it will apply to Canadians as well; otherwise our eastern contemporary is about right:

"The heavy taxes the Canadian government proposes to levy on aliens in Canadian gold fields are radically opposed to the Liberal trade principles of the British government, and of the other colonies of the empire, so far as gold mining is concerned. Neither in Australia nor in South Africa are such royalties and fees imposed; indeed, the Transvaal illiberal mining laws, it is claimed, were the main cause of the attempted insurrection of the Uitlanders against the authority of the South African Republic, which collapsed with the Jameson raid. And so it is pointed out that the Canadians have embarked upon a course toward American miners which Mr. Chamberlain and the British press so severely condemn in the case of the Transvaal.

"As a matter of fact, the Uitlander grievances against the Boer Republic embraced more serious points than the mere matter of taxation upon gold mining. They objected to practical exclusion from the government of the country, to the extortion of oppressing monopolies. But that aside. It is illiberal and selfish, yet of all the countries in the world the United States has least right to complain. Aliens can work our gold fields without being taxed, it is claimed. So they can, but suppose that our rich gold deposits in Alaska or California were being mined almost exclusively by aliens who carried the gold to foreign countries, all this being due to the sparseness of our own population and our inability to develop our own mineral resources. Is there any doubt as to what the United States would do? Our people would demand, just as the Boers and Canadians demand, that the entire benefit of our gold fields should not be absorbed by other nations and foreign populations. At the least we would use our authority to secure for the government in revenue some substantial benefit from the bounty of nature within our borders.

"If the United States has never taxed aliens in gold mining it is because our people were numerous and enterprising enough to exploit the deposits themselves. We have had nothing to fear from foreigners. But in other industries what have we done? No country claiming to be civilized has shown such alarm over the competition of foreigners as the United States. Our new protective tariff, which is nothing but a complicated system of taxes, fees and royalties, is the industrial scourge of the whole outside world. We tax white pine coming from Canada at a prohibitive rate, and almost everything else Canadian that pokes its nose across the border. We almost enacted a law prohibiting Canadians living on this side of the line. And to-day in Pennsylvania no alien, even if he is on the verge of starvation, can so much as shovel in the streets, or pick over coal in a mine, without paying a tax of three cents a day to the rich and splendid commonwealth of the Keystone state.

"If the Canadians tax our gold seekers it ill becomes an American to censure them. They have a withering retort, for the United States pursues a policy of the most selfish exclusiveness, the most callous indifference to the industrial interests of other nations. They may tax our miners as much as they please; they may even forbid them the country entirely, and we have no right to complain. It is all good American doctrine, the sole difference being that it has come home to roost. We taught them how and showed the way."

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always affords prompt relief. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

—Blankets, blankets, blankets. Canadian blankets for Canadian gold fields at Weiler Bros., 51 to 55 Fort St.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best, in fact—the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

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Is the Product of Prime Ox Beef

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IN NEAT SLIDING BOXES, FOR POCKET AND HOME USE.

Fittingly called Jubilee Matches on account of their high quality; each individual match can be relied upon; hot weather will not affect them....

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NOTICE.

To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant, FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights to minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims, at the price of $5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first instalment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not prevously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their Claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the next sitting of the County Court of Victoria is adjourned until Tuesday, the 10th of August, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

ARTHUR KEAST,
Deputy Registrar of the County Court of Victoria.

aug1-td

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SCAVENGERS.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with James Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner of Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vanvouver street. Telephone, 130.

WANTS.

WANTED—Youth for an office, some experience necessary; state references, age and salary expected. P. O. Box 279. aug9-2t

WANTED—By responsible party, small furnished house by October 1st. Address X.Y.Z., this office. aug9

WANTED—Housekeeper for small family. Sleep at home. Apply Mrs. Jackson, Chatham street. aug9-3t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two Dixon hand drills (one perfectly new, never unpacked, the other in good condition); price $100 each; cost $150 each. Address Dier, Davidson & Russell, Victoria.

TO LET.

TO LET—Rooms for light housekeeping. Apply 99 Quadra street. aug7-5t

TO LET—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, from 1st June. Aply R. Porter & Sons, Douglas street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPIRITUALISM—Geo. P. Colby, the medium from Lake Helen, Florida, U.S.A., has taken parlors at Hotel Brunswick. Office hours, for private readings, 10 to 12 a.m., and 1:30 to 5 p.m. aug4-1m

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS, set in type like this paragarph, cost but one cent per word each insertion, and are received at the Times office each day of publication up to 4 p. m.

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting for a transfer of the retail liquor license to the premises situate at No. 91 Government street, known as the Senate saloon from us to Henry C. Marr.

Dated 28th July, 1897.

W. W. PETRIE.
W. F. HALL.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners I intend to apply for the transfer of the license now held by me for the Bee Hive saloon, situated at the corner of Broad and Fort streets, to Luke Gray and Thomas Dooley.

PATRICK BURKE.

Victoria, July 22, 1897.

JNO. MESTON.

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

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Try Them Once and You Will Smoke Them Always

CHAMBERLAIN

CIGARS ★ AND ★ CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. M. FORTIER,

MONTREAL

A NEW STORY OF CREATION

As Told by the Nineveh Tablets Thousands of Years Before the Bible.

Striking Similarities With the Hebraic Account—A Valuable Discovery.

New York, Aug. 3.—Dr. Henry Mason Baum, the famous historical lecturer and editor of Monumental Records, has furnished the Herald with further data on the finding at Nineveh of tablets pertaining to the creation of the world and also the effect of these inscriptions upon the Bible. In many respects these tablets corroborate the Hebrew account, as contained in the Bible, but in others they give an entirely new version, and bring forth many fresh and important facts. These tablets were found under the ruins of the great palace of Sennacherib by Professor Smith the English Assyriologist, where they had lain, hidden from the sight of man, for more than two thousand years. Nineveh is one of the most prominent ancient cities mentioned in the Bible, and in its ruins have been found many important records bearing upon the early history of mankind. It was in this mighty city that Sennacherib built his famous palace, which, next to Solomon's temple, was undoubtedly the finest building the world has ever known. In this palace he founded the great library of Nineveh, which was by far the most important library that ever existed. It contained the historical writings of all the foremost scribes of that early period, and also the writings of other historians who had lived centuries before.

Sennacherib sent messengers and copyists to all parts of the world to gather up the important documents bearing upon the origin of the world, the birth of man and the deluge. These were brought to the palace and placed in the great chambers built especially to preserve them. Some of these messengers were sent to the then ancient city of Borsippa, in Babylonia, where, in the temple of Nebo, they found wonderful tablets relating to the creation, which were supposed to have been written about 2500 B. C. These tablets were written in the cuneiform language, and were even then in a somewhat mutilated state.

Six of these tablets have now been recovered. At one point—namely, the creation of the sun, moon and stars—they give a radically different account to that contained in the Old Testament. They place the order as follows: First, the stars; second, the zodiac; then the seasons, the equinoxes, the solstices, the night, the month, the day and last the sun. In the Bible this order is just reversed, the Hebrew account giving it as follows: First, the sun; second, the day; then the moon, the night, and last, the stars.

The six tablets were probably written in a uniform order, each continuing the story where the other left off. As nearly as can be determined they were written in the following order:

Tablet 1.—Description of the pre-creative state and the first day.

Tablet 2.—The creation of light and the war between light and darkness.

Tablet 3.—The victory of the former and the separation between Heaven and earth; the banishment of the dragon of chaos to the depths of the under world.

Tablet 4.—The creation of the earth and vegetation.

Tablet 5.—The creation and the ordering of the Heavenly bodies.

Tablet 6.—The creation of cattle and creeping things, and the creation of man.

THE FIRST TABLET.

The portion of the first tablet that has been deciphered reads:

1.—At that time, on high, the heavens were unnamed.
2.—Below, on the wide earth, a name was not recorded.
3.—The first-born ocean was their generator.
4.—The chaotic sea was the bearing mother of them all.
5.—Their waters, as one, were folded together.
6.—The corn field was unharvested; the pasture had not sprung up.
7.—When as yet the gods had not come forth any of them.
8.—A name was not recorded; order did not exist.
9.—Then there were made the great gods.
10.—Lakhonn and Lakhamn came forth.
11.—Until they spread.
12.—Far extended were the days, until the gods An-Sar and Ki-Sar were made.
13.—The god Anu.

The numerals at the left indicate the lines as they were inscribed upon the tablets.

The great importance of this inscription will at once be recognized by Biblical students. While differing in detail from the Hebrew account, it agrees with it as regards the chaotic state of nature that existed in the beginning. The lines describing the features of the creation of the earth out of space approach very near to those of the Jehovistic writer.

The tablets then go on to tell that the great serpent of chaos and night was slain. The imprisoned earth was released and divided from the heavens, and three great gods came forth to assume the government of it. The first of the three gods was named Anu and bore the title of "Father of all the Gods." The second was called Bel, and he performed the duties of guardian of the country. He was the establisher of riches, wealth and possessions and also the lord of the mountains. The third god was named Ea. He was the lord fo the ocean; the protector of good men; the lord of the house of knowledge; the lord of the far-seeing eye; the lord who knows all things.

The tablet relating to the creating of animal life and of man is very much mutilated. The portion of it that has been deciphered, however, compares with the sixth day in the Hebrew account, and tells of the creation of cattle and of creeping things. The lines read:

1.—When the gods in their assembly had created great beasts.
2.—They made perfect the mighty monsters.
3.—They caused the living creatures to come forth.
4.—The cattle of the field, the wild beasts of the field and the creeping things.
5.—For the living creatures.
6.—The cattle and the creeping things of the city they sent forth.
7.—The assembly of creeping things and all the creation.
8.—Which is the assembly of my family.
9.—Ea, the Lord of the Illustrious Face, the multitude of creeping things he made strong.

This inscription, as will be seen, bears in part a strong resemblance and a dissimilarity to the Bible version.

The lower part of this tablet is in such a mutilated state that the translators have not been able to make out the inscriptions. It is here, probably, that the acount of the creation of man was inscribed, and it is the hope of the translators that other fragments of this tablet will be unearthed, with the help of which they may be able to decipher the story. The fragments of the lines that they are able to make out read:

"For thy redemption did He create mankind; even He, the Merciful One, with whom is life."

In another corner are the words:

"Mayest thou be great, for a noble companion art thou. Let thy manhood be increased. With the dominion of all the gods I have caused thy hand to be filled."

If this applies to the creation of man, as it certainly appears to, it is a remarkable parallel to the Biblical account, although it is, of course, in a very different style of wording.

Further down on the tablet are the still more wonderful words:

"Woman from the flank of man was called."

Which certainly accords with the creation of Eve as recorded in the Bible.

MAKING DAY AND NIGHT.

The fifth tablet relates to the creation of the heavenly bodies and of the making of day and night. It corresponds with the fourth day in the biblical account. The first twenty-four lines only have been translated:

1.—He made pleasant the position of the great gods.
2.—The constellations he arranged them; the double stars he fixed.
3.—He ordained the year and appointed the zodiac signs over it.
4.—The twelve months of constellations by threes he fixed.
5.—From the day when the year commences to its close.
6.—He established the position of the crossing stars, and for the seasons their bounds.
7.—Not to make fault or error of any kind.
8.—The abode of Bel and Ea along with himself he fixed.
9.—He opened great gates on their side.
10.—The bolts he made strong on the right hand and left.
11.—In the mass he made a stairway.
12.—The illuminator he caused to shine to rule at the night.
13.—He appointed him to establish the night until the coming forth of the day.
14.—Saying: "Each month without fail by the disk keep thou watch."
16.—"Horns shall shine forth to announce the night."
17.—"On the seventh day to a disk it fills up."
18.—"Open thou and cause the rays of thy face to shine."
19.—At that time the sun on the horizon of heaven at thy coming.
20.—Shalt divide the form."
21.—"Toward the path of the sun thou drawest near."
22.—"Then the shining of the sun shall change.
23.—"Seeking his path."
24.—"Set thou as by law decreed."

This shows how day was created out of the eternal night, and also the instructions given to the moon, which is mentioned as the "illuminator." It also shows that the moon was created before the sun, whereas in the Bible the sun is given the priority. This difference in these two accounts is very important, affecting as it does the whole story of the work of creation on the fourth day. It will be noticed that these tablets, which are two thousand years older than the Bible, give a much more detailed account of the creation than the Old Testament does. It is not, therefore, reasonable to believe that the Bible was copied from such records as these, as the copyists would hardly have been likely to give such an entirely different account of the work on this particular day.

CREATION OF THE SUN.

The portion of the tablet relating to the creation of the sun speaks of it as "the child of the moon, [illegible] says:

1.—O, Lord, illuminator of the darkness, opener of the face of the sky.
2.—Merciful God, who setteth up the fallen, who keepeth the weak.
3.—Unto thy light turn the great gods.
4.—The spirits of earth gaze toward thy face.
5.—The tongues of the host as one cry thou directest.
6.—Smiling, their heads they look to the light of the sun.
7.—Like a wife thou art—glad and making glad.
8.—Thou art the light in the vault of the far-off heavens.
9.—Thou art the eye centre of all the wide-spread lands.
10.—Men from far and near behold thee and rejoice.
11.—The great gods smelt the sweet savor, the food of the shining heavens.
12.—He who hath not turned his head to sin, thou wilt prosper.
13.—He shall eat of thy food and be blessed by thee.

The inscriptions on the tablet relating to the Sabbath are very remarkable, as they lay down the commandment that mankind shall abstain from all labors and pleasures on that day. Translated the lines read:

1.—The seventh day is a resting day to Meronach and Zarpoint, a holy day, a Sabbath.
2.—The Shepherd of Mighty Nations must not eat flesh cooked at the fire or in the smoke.
3.—His clothes he changes not; a washing he must not make.
4.—He must not offer sacrifices.
5.—The king must not drive in his chariot; he must not issue royal decree.
6.—In a secret place the augur a muttering makes not.
7.—Medicine for the sickness of his body one must not apply.
8.—For making a curse it is not fit.
9.—In the night the king makes his free will offering before Merodach and Istar. Sacrifice he slays.
10.—The lifting of his hand finds favor with his god.

This version of the Sabbath, although lengthier and much more severe than that in the Bible, closely corresponds with it. Wonderful as these recent discoveries are, they do not shake the historical foundation of the book of Genesis—in fact, these discoveries would seem to confirm, rather than contradict, the statements of the Bible. They, however, furnish additional information that it does not give. In this connection it is interesting to state that Dr. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, stated recently that no discovery had yet been made that shook his faith in any historical statement of the Bible. Dr. Hilprecht is recognized as the most eminent cuneiform scholar in the world today, and is now engaged in translating the wonderful tablets recently found at Nippur.

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"I suffered with severe headache and loss of appetite and I always felt tired. I concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking one bottle my headache disappeared. I continued taking it until now I am never troubled with headache and my appetite is good." Luara Garland, 247 Claremont street, Toroto, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily and promptly upon the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

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For Infants and Children.

The facsimile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

"Doctor," said the physician's wife, "why don't you take a good, long rest? Go away somewhere and enjoy yourself. You're working yourself into the grave. You haven't been out of town for five years." "My dear," the celebrated practitioner said, "I do not care to leave. If I did so most of my patients would discover that they could get along just as well without me and my practice would be ruined."—Cleveland Leader.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action [illegible] for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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Copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

The Daily Times.

GOVERNMENT RECONSTRUCTION

"We are in a position to state," to quote the semi-official utterance of the World, that Hon. Mr. Turner is seriously contemplating an early reconstruction of his cabinet. He has come to realize the danger of longer delay, being now fully convinced that either Mr. Martin or Col. Baker, and probably both, must retire from the ministry. Mr. Turner's difficulty will be to find any person, either in the house or outside of it, to join his administration. Mr. Martin may be turned out, but who is there to take his place? Col. Baker may be dismissed, but which of all the needy followers of the dying government is capable of administering the education office as successfully as the discredited minister? There are not two available men in the government ranks. The premier may look outside of the ranks of the faithful, as was the practice of his predecessors, but he will find little encouragement there. The political death to which he would invite an opponent would be as swift and as certain as that which awaits the incongruous combination now about to dissolve by reason of its inherent weakness and incompetency. No man who has a reputation to preserve or a political future to guard would entertain for a moment the bribe of office. Under the circumstances it will not be surprising if the premier fails in the attempt to improve the personnel of his administration. And he ought to fail, for the captain and crew should go down together.

A HOMILY.

We venture to address a word of warning relative to the Clondyke trade. There is but little doubt that a large amount of this business will be attracted towards Victoria. It is the natural port of embarkation; the emporium for the necessary supplies for the mining centres. Through long experience and matured knowledge born of Cariboo, Cassiar and Kootenay trade, Victoria merchants not only have the necessary goods wherewith to supply miners with outfits, but also the necessary experience as to the best outfits to purchase.

There is a natural tendency during a rush of business to disregard wholesome business maxims. "Mind No. 1" is a motto more in accordance with the business trend than the "do unto others as ye would they should do unto you," and the illustration of the former is sought by too many, rather than the exemplification of the latter. This fact is receiving daily illustration at the present time in the city of Seattle. Ripened business experience knows full well that caring for "No. 1" can also be blended with caring for "No. 2." The interest of the purchaser is really the interest of the seller. Our leading merchants know that in carefully conserving the requirements and needs of the consumer, they are at the same time looking after their own. Square and fair dealings will not only attract, but keep commerce.

The thousands of miners who are flocking into the Yukon will be living advertisements for the metropolis of the province. All that sound advice, careful inspection, honest business methods can do will be done by those who are engaged in outfitting the Yukoners, and if any merchants take advantage of the inexperience of the crowds that are pushing northward, then our city will receive, as Seattle is now receiving, the curses loud and deep of their victims. Every salesman ought to be cautioned by the heads of firms not to recommend goods either unsuitable or unnecessary. Careful enquiry by the board of trade ought to elicit the best information as to the most reliable outfit necessary for those who will brave the dangers and privations of the average gold-seeker, and each clerk should be instructed in regard to it.

Many of the ponderous outfits which have called forth our pity have been purchased on the other side of the line. Unscrupulous traders have pushed and urged their wares with such pertinacity that the unfortunate miner has felt called upon to purchase the beginnings of an ordinary store. An experienced miner, now on his way to the Clondyke, stated that he expected to be able to stock a hardware store on the route to the White Pass, a dry goods store on the Canadian side of the Pass, and a grocery en route to the Clondyke—the "grub" being the last parted with—and all without cost. As one looks upon the enormous quantities of goods loaded into the outward bound ships, it seems necessary to remind intending miners that there is about 30 miles of a rough, precipitous mountain pass to get through before they strike the waters upon which their goods may be carried with comparative ease. Victoria merchants should be scrupulously careful to sell only goods absolutely necessary for the long and toilsome journey.

Fortunately the prestige of the British trader is A1 at Lloyds. The British flag is known the world over as the emblem of national integrity. What Britain promises Britain performs. The award of the Geneva arbitrators was paid, and promptly paid, to the same nation whose honor has been stained by evasion of the result of the Behring Sea arbitration. And Canada, British Columbia and Victoria will, we doubt not, worthily uphold the best traditions of the empire of which they are no insignificant parts.

WAR OF THE MAPS.

The altercation about the respective merits of two maps of the Northwest gold fields and the routes thereto promises to develop into something serious—as serious as the famous quarrel, recorded in verse in school books, between otherwise very wise people, about the color of the chemeleon. The Colonist discusses the alleged faults of the Province map through a weary column, written by Mr. C. H. Lugrin, the publisher of the rival map, who is actuated in thus exposing error out of regard for the public welfare and without any personal or business feeling whatever! The Province will probably "come back" at the Colonist, for the opportunity to reply in kind could not be better. There never was a more inaccurate or more useless map than the one issued by Mr. Lugrin, but perhaps no one would ever say so had its publisher not felt called upon, as an honest man of course, to decry the rival map of a rival house. It would have been tolerated in silence. But now the war of the maps promises to be interesting and profitable, too, since it will create a lively interest in the geography of our northwest coast, about which our great geographers disagree. And the people will examine the maps for themselves, and decide for themselves which is the better one of the two. That will be a very good thing—for the Province. We use the word in its geographical sense, but if it applies the other way we are not to blame.

A QUIET SUGGESTION.

The letter of "Horse Seller" is published because we believe the complaint made is well founded. It is to guard against transactions of this kind that we have thought it necessary to raise a little note of warning, or of admonition rather. The business men who are reaching out for the Yukon trade must see the danger of permitting anything that savors of favoritism or the tricks of monopoly, and if they do not want matters of this kind mentioned in the Times they must join in frowning the thing down. Victoria must be recognized as the best outfitting point, and to win and retain that position it must deserve it. "A word to the wise" is all that is needed.

STILL SQUEALING.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer is still whining over the determination of the Canadian government to enforce the laws of the Dominion, as regards the collection of duty on miners' outfits. It has, however, ceased its blustering, and has now commenced pleading for "justice." This change of tone is significant. It shows very plainly what must be admitted by all sensible men, that Canadians cannot be debarred by threats of a "war of reprisal" from controlling what they are obviously entitled to—the greatest portion of the newly created trade with the Canadian northwest. But the people of the Sound cities are in such an hysterical mood that it is perhaps useless to hope that they will discuss the matter calmly or dispassionately. The Post-Intelligencer seems to have clean gone off its head. It says:

"The protest which has gone up from all the cities on the Pacific seaboard, and from the intending immigrants into the Yukon country, against the Canadian proposal to collect duties on miners' outfits, has taken the form of a demand that the recently established sub-port at Dyea be abolished, which would result in all British vessels going into Alaskan waters being compelled to discharge their passengers and freight at Juneau. In other words, the demand is for prompt retaliation for an injury which is designed to be inflicted upon American merchants and American immigrants. Before this retaliatory policy is put into effect, however, it might be well for our government to directly or through the British foreign office sound the Dominion authorities to see whether or not these oppressive measures might not be withdrawn.

* * * * * * * *

"Our government has treated the Canadians with prompt liberality in this very matter. It has established a sub-port of entry at Dyea, for the sole purpose of enabling Canadian vessels to compete with those of the United States in transporting miners and freight to the nearest American point of departure for the mines. It has extended the bonding privileges so that the goods, not of miners alone, but of all persons, can be taken through American territory to the Northwest Territory without duty. It is to be hoped that Canada may be equally prompt and liberal in dealing with the situation, and not compel this government to the harsh alternative of retaliatory action in withdrawing the privileges so promptly, in the interests of international good feeling, extended."

We do not believe that there is the slightest possibility of the authorities at Washington listening seriously to the "demand that the recently established sub-port of entry at Dyea be abolished." Such an act would be equivalent to the complete severance of all business relations between Canada and the United States; and this is a step that Uncle Sam, notwithstanding the fact that he is suffering from an abnormally enlarged cranium, would hesitate to take. There is very little danger on that score, but it can be taken as a certainty that deception, trickery and downright falsification will be resorted to on every possible occasion by the Sound cities in their base attempts to injure the trade of British Columbia cities. Our business men ought not to forget this. They should take advantage of every possible facility available to counteract the baneful influences at work. It is a most deplorable fact, but it is the sober truth that the business men of the Sound cities have flung truth to the winds and are resorting to every despicable trick imaginable in order to monopolize a trade which ought, and surely will, belong to Canada and Canadians.

Texada City TOWNSITE.

The Lots in Blocks numbered 2, 3, 6, 7, 12 and 13 will be sold as follows: Corner Lots at $150 each; inside Lots at $100.

Lots in Blocks numbered 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 14 will be sold for $100 each for corner lots and $75 each for inside lots.

Terms will be one-third cash, balance payable in three and six months, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

The property is held under Crown grant, and title is warranted.

The vendor has contracted for the erection of a fine hotel, containing 28 rooms, at an expenditure of $5,000, and to stimulate the quick building of Texada City, will give the hotel and ground upon which it stands (half an acre) as a prize to be drawn for among the first 300 paid-up purchasers of lots (each lot being entitled to one draw). The following well-known business men of Vancouver will superintend the drawing for the lot-holders: J. C. Keith, Esq., director of the Union Steamship Co., Vancouver; G. W. De Beck, Esq., director of Golden Cache Mines; J. R. Seymour, Esq., wholesale and retail druggist, Vancouver.

PLAN OF SALE

The drawing will take place in Vancouver as soon as possible after the lots are sold, and the time and place of drawing will be advertised in the daily papers of Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo.

Parties contemplating investing in Texada City property are advised to make early application for lots, so as to take advantage of the drawing for the hotel, which is limited to the first 300 paid-up purchasers only. For further particulars apply to the following agents:

A. ALLAYNE JONES

General Agent, 612 Hastings Street, Vancouver.

VICTORIA AGENTS:
LEE & FRASER, 11 Trounce Alley.
BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO., 28 Broad St.
A. W. MORE & CO., 86 Government St.

VANCOUVER AGENTS:
C. S. DOUGLAS, 139 Cordova Street.
D. F. DOUGLAS, Masonic Block.
P. W. CHARLESON, 437 Hastings St.

A private telegram to the editor of the Times, from a prominent resident of the capital, says:

"Mr. Sifton is out of town. The mining regulations were prepared after mature consideration by the government and I do not think it will be possible to make any change. I fancy the collection of royalty will not be as difficult as many imagine."

The Times has no disposition to inquire into the business relations known to exist between the Messrs. Dunsmuir and the Colonist; but there is a good deal of what is human about the Times—some of the frailties if few of the virtues—and it may become necessary to attach responsibility for articles that have appeared in the Colonist on those who ought to bear it rather than upon those who are vested with the "temporary brief authority" of the sanctum and have no sense of the responsibility attaching to the office.

The Colonist thinks that "the people of British Columbia are so sunken in degeneracy as to refuse to be roused by the cries" for reform and the overthrow of tricksters and incompetents. The Colonist held similar views regarding the result of the last Dominion general elections, but experienced a rude awakening. The paper which alludes so insultingly to the people of British Columbia may prepare for another shock when the electors are afforded an opportunity of passing judgment on the administration at whose shrine it so slavishly worships.

The complaint of the Slocan Pioneer against Hon. G. B. Martin, who visited Slocan City, is not that the chief commissioner talked too much, or flippantly, or incoherently, but that he did not talk enough. Mr. Martin spent just 38 minutes in Slocan City, about the time it takes to get refreshments at a railway eating station, and then passed out of sight of the Slocanners, to their intense disappointment and mortification. Says the Pioneer:

"The business men of Slocan City will be found possessed of a degree of intelligence that can be classed as above the average, and in the line of hospitality have as yet had no black marks placed against their records, and, in view of these facts, it would seem advisable for gentlemen like Messrs. Martin and Goepel, who hold high and responsible positions in the government of the province, to so arrange their visits as to be able to remain with us at least long enough to pass the time of day with our leading citizens and learn something relative to the needs of the community."

The Pioneer is quite right. When a minister of the crown visits for the first time an important centre of mining and business he should be able to give it at least an hour or two of his valuable time. But possibly Mr. Martin was thinking about his Nelson experience and had resolved that during the remainder of his stay in Kootenay "the least said would be the sooner mended." His safety is in silence.

—"Canst thou minister to a mind diseased?" asks Macbeth. Certainly, my lord; the condition of the mind depends largely, if not solely, upon the condition of the stomach, liver and bowels, for all of which complaints Ayer's Pills are "the sovereignest thing on earth."

Ask your grocer for
Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the endorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy than Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo.; and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

KEEP THE SKIN SOFT AND WHITE WITH
BABY'S OWN SOAP....
BEST INGREDIENTS MAKE IT GOOD.
BE SURE AND..... GET THE GENUINE
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs. Montreal.

South Victoria Liberals, Rally!

A meeting of the South Victoria District

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION

will be held in

COLQUITZ HALL, CAREY ROAD,

—ON—

Saturday Evening, Aug. 14, at 7.30 sharp

All persons—voters in South Victoria—wishing to join the Association are respectfully invited to be present.

Election of officers and other important business.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at its next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to William White of my interest in the license issued to William White and myself for the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the King's Head saloon, situate upon the north side of Johnson street in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1897.

B. SLOAN.

NOTICE.

St. John street, from Belleville street to Quebec street, is closed to traffic.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

A Remarkable Cure of Chronic Diarrhoea.

In 1862, when I served my country as a private in Company A, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, I contracted chronic diarrhoea. It has given me a great deal of trouble ever since. I have tried a dozen different medicines and several prominent doctors without any permanent relief. Not long ago a friend sent me a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after that I bought and took a 50 cent bottle; and now I can say I am entirely cured. I cannot be thankful enough to you for this great remedy, and recommend it to all suffering veterans. If in doubt write me. Yours gratefully, Henry Steinberger, Allentown, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

J. PIERCY & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.
Miners' Outfits
A SPECIALTY.
VICTORIA, B.C.

For Sale, Farm at Cowichan,
160 acres, house and three sheds, five acres cleared; a great bargain, for $350 cash.
A. W. MORE & CO., 86 Government street.

Mining Shares for Sale
in all the principal mines in B. C., at lowest market quotations.
A. W. MORE & CO., Mining Brokers, 86 Government street.

Farm for Sale, 207 Acres,
near Cowichan Station, 40 acres under cultivation; 9-roomed house and good farm buildings. Price, $6,000.
A. W. MORE & CO., 86 Government street.

THE GLOBE RESTAURANT
ROSE HASKINS, PROPRIETRESS
Entirely re-fitted and new management. Best 25c. Meals in the city. All white labor.
42 YATES STREET

Waltham and Elgin Watches, in strong cases, from $5
S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller
68½ YATES STREET.
Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Shafts, $1.25.
Guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

FOR SALE.
On Pender Island 3,181 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at ($2) per acre. Title, Crown Grant. The Island abounds with game, the bays with fish. For further particulars see Directory. Apply
H. J. ROBERTSON, Balmoral Hotel.
de14

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next session for a transfer of the license issued to Mr. Pagden upon the premises known as the Hall Saloon, situated at Fort street, in the city of Victoria, to Wm. Colling.

JAMES D. ROBINSON,
GEORGE JAQUES,
Executors Estate C. Pagden.

AUCTION SALES.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A LARGE
AUCTION SALE
of Real Estate (including small holdings and city properties) and Boats, Nets, about Two Acres of Barley, Buggy, Horse and Harness, Stage Coach and Miscellaneous Articles will take place in the Opera House and at the Public Wharf in
STEVESTON,
On Saturday, 28th August, 1897
Full particulars in bills and future advertisements. Parties having similar subjects for sale or surplus farm stock are asked to communicate with the subscriber at once.
ALEX. PHILIP, Auctioneer.
Steveston, Aug. 6, 1897.
aug6-1w-d&w

ONLY CORNER AUCTION ROOM.
WILLIAM JONES
Large Premises. General Auctioneer And Commission Agent. Well Appointed.
133 GOVERNMENT ST., COR. PANDORA.
FURNITURE, FARM STOCK AND REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER.
All goods sent for absolute sale will receive prompt and personal attention. Consignments solicited. Money to loan on real estate. Furniture bought for cash to any amount.
W. JONES, Auctioneer.

P. J. DAVIES,
Out-Door Sales Promptly Attended To.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
COMMISSION MERCHANT
81 Johnson St., Victoria.

KLONDIKE.
THE FINE STEEL STEAMSHIP
BRISTOL
3,000 TONS CAPACITY
WILL SAIL FROM VICTORIA FOR
DYEA
DIRECT, ON
AUGUST 10th.
Spacious passenger accommodations. Ample room for live stock and freight. Reasonable rates. Apply to
F. C. Davidge & Co.
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., Ld
CLONDYKE
GOLD FIELDS.
SS. ISLANDER
will sail from Victoria for DYEA, ALASKA at 8 p.m. on
August 15th.
SS. DANUBE . . . AUGUST 20
For freight and passenger rates apply companies office, Wharf St.
JNO. IRVING, Manager.

NOTICE

Public Meeting.

A public meeting will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, on Wednesday next, the 11th inst., at 8 p.m., to take into consideration the recent Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government respecting royalties on minerals and the reservation of mineral claims in the Yukon District.

The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 7th, 1897. aug7-td

NOTICE

is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next session, for a transfer of the license issued to A. Bechtel, upon the premises known as the California Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria, to Walter Martin.

A. BECHTEL.

7th August, 1897.

WE HAVE

Medicine Chests

containing drugs, carefully packed and suitable for

MINERS AND PROSPECTORS.

Also goggles and smoked glasses for SNOW-BLINDNESS.

BOWES & CO.,

Druggists, &c., 100 Government St., Victoria.

LOCAL NEWS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—There will be a band concert at the park on Sunday afternoon.

—Again to-day the clerk of the city police court reports no cases.

—The city is again full of excursionists. The City of Kingston this morning brought in 150.

—A large assortment of English Rockingham tea pots at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

—15 cent tea kettles, 15 cent dish pans and other cheap tinware at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

—An ice cream social is to be given to-morrow evening by the Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian church.

—The Methodist camp meeting at Kanaka ranch will be brought to a close to-day with services at 3 and 7:30 p.m.

—The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society will hold its thirtieth annual exhibition on or about the first week in October.

—Prof. E. G. Prince, fisheries commissioner, will meet canners and all interested in the fisheries at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

—A camp meeting is to be held by the members of Emanuel Baptist church on Thursday evening, above the Gorge. Boats will leave McIntosh's boat house at 7.

—In ordering wood give us a trial. Our wood is all cut from large trees and thoroughly dry, therefore it must be the best that money can buy. Sold in any length. Spratt & Macaulay. *

—Sergt. Hawton is on the trail of a number of boys who have been stealing lead pipe from empty houses. In many cases they cause a big plumbing bill to be incurred through the removal of a few feet of pipe.

The "Badminton," late Manor House, Vancouver, Under management of H. R. Stratton.

—It is requested that all those who collected funds for the jubilee celebration hand in the money and their books to the treasurer, Mr. Charles Kent, so that the accounts may be closed.

—The results of 31 days' operations of the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson, ending July 30, are reported by Manager Croasdaile as follows: Amount of ore smelted, 3,935 tons; yielding 313 tons of matte, containing approximately 141 tons of copper, 81,300 ounces of silver, and 84 ounces of gold.

—E. E. Prince, Dominion commissioner of fisheries, will arrive to-night from New Westminster and will meet all parties interested in the fishing industries at the Board of Trade rooms to-morrow at 3 p.m. It is desirable that there should be a full attendance of all those engaged in the business of canning fish.

—Upwards of $300 of spurious and Confederate bills were left at Port Townsend by people who went north on the Queen. It is thought that the sharpers come north on the Walla Walla. Many of that ship's passengers were "touched" on the trip north. Of a party of seven young men from Fresno, Cal., four were robbed of money and valuables. It is thought that the crowd of green goods men who came up aboard the Walla Walla are members of the same gang which has operated on the Christian Endeavor excursionists.

—An evidence that many leave for the gold fields of Alaska during a strain of mental excitement was evidenced at Port Townsend when the steamer Queen sailed for the north. Just after the steamer Queen blew her whistle to cast off her lines, an excited passenger, who has $800 worth of provisions billed through to Dyea yelled out: "Boys, divide the d—d mess between you. I'm going back to California." The disgusted passenger refused to give his name, but said he would prefer to give up his outfit rather than take chances on crossing the Chilkoot pass this fall.

—The joint committee of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society and the Sir William Wallace Society met last evening, and arrangements were completed for holding the grand annual gathering of the United Scottish Societies of British Columbia at Victoria on the 21st instant, at the Caledonia Park. The Gordon Highlanders Brigade from Vancouver will be present, and a new and varied programme of sports, etc., prepared. A grand parade, headed by a military band and Scottish pipers, with the Gordon Highlanders' Brigade, and a large body of Scots in kilts, will take place at 1:30 o'clock through the city.

—The pioneer lacrosse players of the city are hard at work practising for their match on Saturday with the Capitals on the Caledonia grounds for the benefit of the Protestant Orphans' Home. Bandmaster Finn, who some time ago promised to give a concert in aid of the little ones, will be present with his musicians and they will entertain those present to a band concert at intervals during the match.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

County court was held this morning before Mr. Justice Drake. Two cases against the Milwaukee Brewing Company were heard. Former employes of the company, named Smith and Lawson, sued for balance of wages and damages for wrongful dismissal. Smith got judgment for $2.50 and costs and Lawson's case was dismissed. W. H. Langley appeared for Smith, F. J. Hutcheson for Lawson, and Geo. Jay, Jr., for the defendants.

The appeal brought by J. A. Lawrence against the police magistrate's decision, fining him $200, was to have been heard to-day, but there was another adjournment.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

WATERFRONT NEWS

Steamer Quadra Brings Material for the Beacon To Be Built on Brotchie Ledge.

Willapa Leaves for the West Coast This Evening—Other Marine Matters.

The Dominion steamer Quadra returned from Salt Spring Island yesterday evening with material for the beacon to be erected on Brotchie ledge, the work on which will be begun as soon as the Whitelaw completes her work of removing the wreck of the old collier San Pedro from the ledge. The beacon, which will stand on a round column of rubble and cement, will consist of a large electric light with either a fog horn or a bell attached, to be used in case of the light being obscured by fog. Below the water a foundation will be made by the divers by placing bags of stone and cement on the bottom, and these with the action of the water will harden into a solid mass. Upon this foundation an iron caisson, 14 feet in diameter, will be placed, standing on legs that can be adjusted to a proper level. This caisson, which will be filled with stone and cement, will extend above low tide and another caisson will then be put on, on which the superstructure will be erected, the whole being some ten or fifteen feet above high water.

Miners of every sort and condition are to be seen wandering about the street to-day awaiting the departure of the steamer Bristol for Skagway. A large number with their outfits came over on the City of Kingston this morning, together with 25 horses, which will be used in packing horses over the trail, to say nothing of the ox which one far-seeing prospector will use to carry in his goods. The offices of the charterers of the Bristol are still crowded with inquirers and the clerks are being kept busy selling tickets. At the outer wharf the scene around the steamer is a very busy one, for the longshoremen are busily engaged in loading freight and putting the horses on board. On the steamer miners are preparing their bunks, there being no staterooms, and no bunks reserved, it being a case of who comes first taking his choice. As arrangements stand at present the Bristol, instead of sailing on Tuesday, as advertised, will not get away until Thursday next.

The steamer Willapa leaves this evening on her initial trip to the West Coast. She will go the whole length of the island, running as far as Cape Scott and calling at Kyuquot, Quatsino, Clayoquot and the other way ports en route. As yet but few passengers have signified their intention of taking passage on her, but she will have a very fair cargo of freight, consisting mostly of general merchandise for the various ports.

The steamer R. P. Rithet went to the outer wharf this morning and took on 11,000 cases of tin plate, ex the British ship Silberhorn, for the Cleeve cannery on the Fraser river. The Rithet will return to the inner harbor this evening to act as tender to the R.M.S. Empress of Japan, which is expected to arrive from the Orient this evening.

—The Islander brings the news that several actresses, who have been playing at one of the theatres in Juneau, and who are well known here, they having been here some time ago, are starting in on the overland journey to the mines with the intention of giving performances at the various camps.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan, which was expected to arrive early this morning, has not been sighted yet, but it is probable that she will arrive late this evening.

—Nervous debility is a common complaint, especially among women. The best medical treatment for this disorder is a persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to cleanse and invigorate the blood. This being accomplished, nature will do the rest.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

HOTEL DALLAS Seaside Hotel — 10 minutes by electric cars from post office. Strictly first-class. Porter and baggage-man at every steamer and train. Wm. Jensen, proprietor. *

Clondyke Medicine Chests Containing everything necessary, in compact form at a reasonable price

SEE OUR CLONDYKE WINDOW

John Cochrane CHEMIST, N.W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

ISLANDER'S RETURN

She Lands Her Passengers and Big Load of Freight at Skagway Bay.

Canadians Have No Difficulty With the American Customs Officers.

The big steamer Islander is again at her wharf and crowds of men and women have been going down at intervals during the day to take a look at her, for in these days of gold the steamer that took up such a large contingent of treasure seekers seems to attract a great deal of attention. The Islander, profiting, perhaps, by her long holiday, made very good time on both the up and down trips, in fact she got into port this morning many hours before she was expected.

She arrived at 8 o'clock, and as soon as the gang plank had been run up Captain Irving came ashore with a large smile spread across his countenance. The cause of this extensive smile was due, no doubt, to the fact that he held in his pocket a statement signed by the greater number of the miners thanking himself and crew for the treatment they had received while on the Islander. The miners seemingly had changed their minds somewhat on the route and recognized what was good, for while the Islander was at her wharf preparing to sail for the north there were sundry growls and kicks coming from the American contingent re delays, bunks, etc. On arriving at Skagway, however, they had no kick coming but recognizing the good treatment they had received they expressed their thanks.

The weather was fairly good on the up trip, but while going past the Queen Charlotte islands the boat rolled somewhat, and there came times when a great many sought the companionship of the rail and began admiring the sea with much intensity, and many began to feed the fishes. It was quite a humorous sight to watch some of the waiters, most of whom were landsmen, executing a buck and wing dance every time the ship rolled. The miners whiled away the time in many ways as the journey progressed. There were groups on all sides, where the usual sort of story was told while the listener smoked, and there were the solitary passengers, who, being supplied with reading matter, read in order to pass the time.

St. Mary's Island was the first port of call in Alaska, and here and American customs official was taken on board, and he arranged for bonding the Canadian goods through the narrow strip of U. S. territory from Skagway to Tagish lake. There was not the slightest hitch in connection with the customs arrangements, the American officers performing their duties with the utmost courtesy.

It was about noon on Monday last, the 2nd inst., when the Islander dropped her anchor in Skagway Bay. She did not go in to the wharf, for the said wharf has not been completed, the workmen who were engaged in its construction having become afflicted with the gold fever and fled and joined the great rush of gold seekers who are marching on to the Clondyke. The freight was all taken ashore in the ship's boats and scows and barges which were obtained at Skagway. As will be conjectured, this method of unloading a large steamer was "not all beer and skittles." It took three days to get all the freight ashore, and as during a portion of that time it rained, Captain Irving invited the men to come aboard the steamer until the weather became fine enough to put up their tents. They accepted at once and for the time being the steamer again became the home of about four hundred men. In unloading the freight no trouble was experienced, although, of course, it was very slow work. The horses were all got ashore without any mishap, they being marched down onto the scows and towed ashore. The passengers greatly assisted the crew in their work. They, recognizing that it was to their benefit to lose no time, formed into squads, each having a separate duty. Some were relegated to watch the classification of the freight, and others, taking off their shoes and stockings and rolling up their trousers, waded out to the boats as they came in and assisted in piling the freight on the shore.

The Islander brings the news that there are now 600 people at Skagway Bay. This seems to be the most favored port, many of the miners who had purchased tickets for Dyea getting off at Skagway Bay. A great amount of ignorance, however, prevailed as to which was the best point to start from. Men changed their minds many times a day as to which route they would take. It seemed to resolve itself into a question of the route taken by friends who had gone before. The White Pass trail will get the most traffic. It is, in the opinion of those already at Skagway, which point is the starting place for those going in by this trail, by far the best route for horses and also for those without horses. It is much lower, and has not such steep places as are met with in the other passes.

There is every prospect that in the near future there will be some very rich slwashes at Skagway. They are charging 20 cents a pound for packing freight over the pass, and are getting more offering than they can manage at this rate. The packers now there are inadequate to manage the freight and it is only those who are doing their own packing that are making their way in. The others, who have not taken up horses to pack their provisions, outfits, etc., over the trail, are encamped in the little city of Skagway, awaiting until their applications for packers can be considered. What the situation will be when the other steamers arrive there will easily be imagined. The Islander passed five steamers bound upwards, all laden with passengers and freight. The steamers were as follows: Rosalie, G. W. Elder, G. E. Starr, Rapid Transit and Danube. The Danube was reported all well off Mary Island. The camp at Skagway will, as may easily be seen, be quite a city by the time these steamers, together with those arriving from Portland and San Francisco, arrive. The greater number will spend the winter at Skagway, and many of those who are now pushing in will be caught at different points along the trail and compelled to encamp for the winter. Some are very scantily prepared for the winter, but as very clannish and friendly feeling exists, each man being anxious to help his neighbor, they will probably get through all right. It is, however, the greatest folly to think of going there without making ample provisions for the cold weather prevalent on the way to the mines, for the winters are not to be considered lightly, and any man who goes unprepared will find so to his own cost when it is too late. A very moral spirit prevails at Skagway, where no crimes of any kind, not even small thefts, have been reported, and all is quiet, and everybody peaceable and law abiding. When the Islander left the customs cutting out which left Victoria for Tagish lake, together with the squad of police who go with them, were preparing to start on their journey into Tagish lake, where they will establish their post, and be ready to receive any able goods with open arms. Thus it will be seen how much more beneficial Americans who come along with duti- it will be to go through with a certificate stating that the duty has been already paid, as is done when the customs have been satisfied at Victoria.

There are very few men at Dyea. It is like a child with its nose put out of joint owing to a new baby's arrival. At present all, or nearly all, go to Skagway, but there is a very slight distance between the two points, a matter of about four miles.

The Islander, as she came down, called at the usual northern way ports, and brought down some salmon from the northern canneries together with some empty tins, the canners having over-estimated their catch when the season began, they not thinking that the run this year would be such a poor one. She brought down 1,450 cases of salmon and 2,978 cases of empty tins. The pack on the Skeena this year, as already stated by Captain Barry, of the Sadie, who returned from the north yesterday, was 71,000 cases, a big falling off from that of last year. At Rivers Inlet also there was a very big deficit between this year's catch and that of last year, none of the canneries securing a higher pack than 9,000 cases. At Alert Bay S. A. Spencer's cannery was doing very well, much better than it did last year. The Islander did not stay long enough at this port however, to ascertain the amount taken. There were a number of passengers down, principally Indians returning from the canneries. The steamer Tees, which followed the Islander to Skagway, had the misfortune to lose one of her horses, it having been drowned while the steamer was unloading. The Tees is expected to arrive some time this evening. She also called at the northern way ports on her way down.

The Times received the following letter:

Dear Sir,—The Victoria boys wish, through your valuable paper, to thank Capt. Irving, his officers and all the employes of the steamer Islander, for their combined endeavors to make our trip of the 29th inst. one of comfort and pleasure. We all had a good bunk, and also all the good things of this world we could possibly wish for. The meals were first-rate and were served very creditably, considering the disadvantages the waiters were put to when one table was full. Each man had a second to take his place. Everybody on the steamer gave out their praise without stint for the treatment which they had received on the whole trip. Hoping that through your kindness our wishes will be carried out, I am yours sincerely,

JOHN WM. SPEED,
On behalf of the "Vic." boys.

SCHLITZ.
The best beer that made Milwaukee famous, on draught at the Bank Exchange at 5c. per glass. *

WOOD...

Consult us for your supply of Wood and Coal. Our Wood is thoroughly seasoned and cut from large timber. Delivered in any length.

Spratt & Macaulay.

Serge Suits.....

We try to please you. We want to gain your confidence. We want your trade. It pays us to represent our clothing exactly as it is. All we ask is a fair comparison of our goods and prices. You'll not be urged to buy—you know best yourself about that. But if you buy and would rather have your money back, you may have it without a single question. Serge suits $5 to $11. Blue or Black, single or double breasted, well made and well lined.

Cameron,
The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street

KLONDYKE NUGGETS

MINERS' AND PROSPECTORS' BOOTS.
GUM BOOTS—SNAG PROOF.

In all lines of Footwear for the Far North, we lead.

MOCCASINS JUST IN

A. B. ERSKINE CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND JOHNSON STREETS.

You Can't Do Better

If you are in need of a New Suit, an Overcoat, a Pair of Trousers --- or anything in the Merchant Tailoring line ---you can't do better than see us. We carry a large, well-selected stock of the most fashionable fabrics for gentlemen's wear, and our prices are satisfactory to our clients.

A. Gregg & Son,
Tailors. Yates St.

.... FOR ....

SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY

THE SOLE AGENTS ARE
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld., Wharf St.

SALMON TROLLING Has begun off the San Pedro.

PROCURE YOUR **Spoons and Lines** From us. We have a complete line, all styles and fittings. Spoons mounted as desired at

78 GOVERNMENT STREET. **FOX'S**

Clondyke Diggings.

Wake Up, Victoria, Wake Up!

Don't sit down and wait for trade, but push for it.

Don't forget that the trade of this vast district is now in your hands, if you work for it.

You want advertising here to secure the trade of the many thousands going into Clondyke.

And you want advertising at the diggings to retain their trade when they get there.

We will enlighten you as to the best means of attaining this end, if you call on us at our new premises, cor. GOVERNMENT AND YATES STREETS.

GREENWOOD, SMITH & RANDOLPH,
Printers, Bookbinders and Manufact'g Stationers.

THE BEST
The Best Soap
To use in the
KLONDYKE MINES
—is—
White Swan, Home Rule or British Blue Mottled.
These Soaps will not chap the hands, but will soften and heal them. Manufactured by W. J. PENDRAY, Victoria, B. C.
SOAP MADE

N.B.—Remember you don't have to pay any duty on these soaps.

Klondike Canvas Boats

Weight, 40 lbs.; will carry 2,000 lbs. Tents, Bags, Pack Covers in stock and made to order. Made from the best material, at F. JEUNE & BROS.' Tent Factory, 127 Government Street. 1y31-1m

PROTECT YOUR EYES.

From bright sunlight and dust, by wearing a pair of our Perfected Smoke Glasses. They are restful and soothing to sensitive and weak eyes. See our large stock of Binoculars, Field and Marine Glasses. See the largest stock of Miners' and Magnifying Glasses ever shown in this province.

F. W. NOLTE & CO. OPTICIANS, 39 FORT ST.

NOTICE.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

VICTORIA, B.C.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 1st September, 1897, for the position of resident medical officer, salary $1,200 per annum, with board and lodging. Applicants to state (1) age, (2) whether married and number of family if any, or single, and to forward testimonials.

July 30th, 1897. J. S. YATES,
1y31 Acting Secretary.

Result of Crush of 14½ Tons Rock

From the property of

THE VICTORIA-TEXADA MINING CO., Ld.

Free Gold	$900
Concentrates (about)	200
	$1,100

A few shares for sale at the par value, 25 cents. Company's capital $150,000. Treasury on hand (stock) $72,500. All promoters' stock pooled to October 21st.

BEAUMONT BOGGS & CO.,
Company's Brokers - - - 28 Broad Street.

THE CITY FATHERS

All Have Something to Say in a Discussion on Sewerage Matters.

The Wash-House and Streets Loan By-Laws Come Up for Consideration.

The city council met as usual yesterday evening at the city hall with the mayor in the chair to consider the business of the city. All the aldermen were present with the exception of Ald. McGregor. The minutes of the last meeting of the council being read were adopted and then the clerk proceeded to read the communications.

The first letter was one which made the aldermen smile, for they were happy in the knowledge that their efforts in commemoration of the Queen's diamond jubilee had been appreciated. It was a letter of thanks for Victoria's expressions of loyalty from the private secretary of the governor-general, and read as follows:

Ottawa, August 2nd, 1897.

Sir,—I am desired by his Excellency the Governor-General to inform you that he has received instructions to convey to the citizens of Victoria, B. C., the Queen's gratification at he loyalty felt towards her in the city which bears her name, and her cordial thanks for the kind congratulations contained in their address to Her Majesty on the occasion of her diamond jubilee.

C. J. JONES,
For the Governor-General.

This communication was received and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

J. W. Carey is a property holder who owns one of the houses condemned and ordered to be torn down, and the said building, which is situate on Cormorant street, bringing him in a certain amount of revenue, he naturally did not like to see it torn down. He therefore asked the council to reconsider their decision to tear down those buildings. Times, he said, were too hard at present to warrant any improvements being made to them.

Nothing was done with this letter, as a resolution to have it received and filed was negatived and so was a motion to lay it on the table.

Several communications were then read referring to complaints re sidewalks, streets and drains. The first was from Messrs. Erskine & Wall, complaining of the bad condition of the sidewalk on the Fort street side of their premises. This, together with a letter from Geo. E. Smith, in reference to the work of improving Garbally road, was referred to the street committee. The letter writer suggested that the road be opened right through, making an avenue to the water.

A. Malpas told in a letter to the council the troubles which had arisen in his household, owing to the bad condition of the sidewalk on David street. In June last his wife had a bad fall on that sidewalk, and after all remedies had been tried and found unavailing, it was found necessary to have an operation performed. He therefore intimated that a bill was coming into the city for the expenses entailed, as he considered that the city was liable. The same gentleman had a kick coming in reference to the bad condition of a drain on the same street. This communication was referred to the city engineer.

The chief of police notified the council that winter was coming and asked that the usual tenders be called for the supply of winter clothing. The request was granted and the tenders will be acceptable until October 20th next.

W. W. Northcott, building inspector, notified the council that John Coughlan had finished building the shed in the grounds of the city market, and he was accordingly entitled to money for which he had contracted to put up the shed. This letter was received and filed.

Captain W. Meyers and 12 others, thinking that the drains on David street could be improved considerably, became petitioners and "forever prayed" that the council would improve them. Received and referred to the streets committe for report.

The mayor then said that he held in his hands a report from the sewerage committee, but it was only signed by one member. One of the other members of the committee, Ald. Vigelius, immediately began to explain why his handwriting did not appear at the bottom of the report. He did not think that the council should force Mrs. Baumgarten, a property holder referred to in the report, to make connection at once, as she was not prepared so to do at present. That lady, he said, had offered to pay $20 towards the expense of making proper sewerage connection if the sewer was run past her property.

Ald. Harrison objected to helping anybody to make connection, but if they were not in a position to make connection at once they should be given time.

Ald. Partridge also had something to say on the subject of sewerage. He wanted to know why the Revere House, on Pandora street, had never been connected. It seemed, he said, that they could not be compelled to make connection, and there were others who have the means to do so and were not compelled to for some reason or other. He had been informed, he said, that the mayor had given orders that they be not compelled to connect, as he intended to bring in a by-law to facilitate the poorer people to connect.

His worship, in reply to Ald. Partridge's remarks, said that it was a great pity that he should make random statements if he didn't know what he was saying. He (Ald. Partridge) seemingly did not understand the difference between the sewerage system and the box drains. There were, the mayor said, 200 houses to be connected and a great many of the people were unable to connect without mortgaging their properties. He had therefore intended to bring in a by-law to borrow money with which to make the necessary connections and tax the properties accordingly as in the case of local improvements. In the meantime he had instructed the sanitary officer to take no proceedings until he saw the result of the by-law. The city solicitor had, he said, since told him that the council could not bring in that by-law.

Ald. McCandless said he was under the impression that many box drains were connected with houses and he wanted to have these places disconnected at once.

Ald. Wilson, prefacing his remarks as usual with "in this connection I might state," said he did not think it right to make Mrs. Baumgarten, the property holder referred to, make a private sewer in a public street.

After all the aldermen, saving Ald. Hall and Ald. Kinsman, had spoken on the subject, Ald. Hall asked the mayor if all this discussion was not out of order, there being nothing before the meeting.

The mayor replied that it was, and the discussion closed.

A report was received from the streets committee recommending that Thomas Kipling (no relation of Rudyard Kipling), be paid the sum of $35, as he had met with an accident while in the service of the city at Rock Bay bridge through no fault of his own. While recommending that the sum be paid to Mr. Kipling, the committee did not allow that the city were legally liable. Mr. Kipling's claim was for $44, $39 for 13 days lost and $15 for medical attendance. The report was adopted.

Ald. Hall, during a lull in the business, brought up the question of band concerts, and wanted to know if the council were able to have band concerts at Beacon Hill on Sunday afternoon or not.

The mayor replied that notwithstanding the action of the Ministerial Association the council would go on in the even tenor of their way. They had appropriated money for that purpose, and were going on with the concerts, and if the Ministerial Association wished to take any action in the matter—very well, let them, it has nothing to do with the council.

The finance committee recommended the appropriation of $804.37, which appropriation was accordingly passed.

Ald. McCandless' motion, respecting Darcy Island leper station, which has already been published in full in these columns, was then put and carried.

The council after passing this resolution went into committee on Ald. Stewart's wash-house by-law and after two or three more clauses had been passed they rose and reported progress, leaving the consideration of the other clauses until the next meeting of the council.

The mayor's street improvement by-law then came up for consideration, and on motion of one of the aldermen it was read a second time.

Several of the aldermen objected to this by-law, and the first one to air his objections was Ald. Partridge. He considered that it would be a waste of money to submit it to the people, as in the expressive phraseology of the west, it would be "snowed under" if it was submitted to them. He was also not in favor of macadam, and suggested paving, which, although more costly at first, would be cheaper in the end.

As the introducer of the by-law, the mayor had a few words to say. Ald. Partridge, he said, had opposed macadam but then, if the city awaited improvements until able to pave every street they would wait till doomsday. Street paving, he said, would for many years be confined to the business portion of the city, the other streets during the lifetime of the present members of the board would have to be satisfied with macadam. Property at present was not sufficiently productive of revenue to warrant paving, and if a proposition to that end was submitted to the ratepayers it would meet with a decided refusal.

Ald. Harrison was another of the aldermen who objected. It was not right, he considered, that all the improvements should go to the Centre Ward.

The mayor pointed out for the benefit of this alderman that in his scheme—outlined in last Tuesday's Times—it would be seen that streets in the outskirts were also to be improved.

A motion to go into committee of the whole on the by-law was then put and lost. As the by-law has, however, passed its second reading, it will be brought up again at the next meeting of the council.

—Take good care of the hair of the head, and when it begins to loosen and fal off or turn gray apply Hall's Hair Renewer and the result will be pleasing.

ONE HONEST MAN.

To the Publisher:

Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly strength after years of suffering nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and lack of development.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and trying, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Unsolicited indorsements from my grateful friends who have been cured through my Free Advice:

Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, is the wish of a cured friend."

"Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter of so valuable advice, absolutely free."

"It is the first advertisement I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:

MR. WM. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies.
P. O. BOX 59—ST. HENRI, QUE.

Sweet Caporal Cigarettes

Standard of the World.

KINNEY BROS., New York.

It Quenches Thirst.

During the hot weather a cooling, refreshing drink is the first requisite, and nothing can be more wholesome than the juice of fruit. "Montserrat" is the juice of ripe Limes, and is cheaper and more easily prepared than lemons. Its bright sourness is just what is needed to take the flatness off water—even water that is not cold becomes a refreshing drink when a little "Montserrat" is added.

"Limetta" is the finest article offered in the way of a Lime Juice Cordial.

Quickcure

The Great Modern Remedy for

Tooth Ache ...and All Pain

Has received more honest, unsolicited testimonials from reputable people than any other remedy of the age.

Aids digestion wonderfully Adams' Tutti Frutti.

Save coupons inside of wrappers for latest Books and Prizes. Some dealers try to palm off imitations on which they make more profit. 148

NOTICE.

1896, M. No. 41.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

In the Matter of the "Quieting Titles Act" and of Sub-divisions Numbers Fourteen (14) and Fifteen (15) of Suburban Lot Number Four (IV.) in the City of Victoria.

Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1897.

Upon hearing read the petition of Rose Murray and Della McBrady, herein dated the 13th day of November, 1896, the affidavit of the said petitioners in support of the said petition, the affidavit of James Muirhead, sworn the 23rd day of October, 1896, the affidavit of James Daley, sworn the 28th day of October, 1896, the certificate of the Registrar-General of Titles relating to the title of the above-mentioned sub-divisions numbers fourteen (14) and fifteen (15) of suburban lot number four (IV.), dated the 27th day of October, 1896, and the other documents set forth in the schedule to the said petition, and upon hearing Counsel for the said petitioners, I do order that a declaration of the petitioners' claim to the above-mentioned land do issue as prayed by the above-mentioned petition upon notice to adverse claimants to the said land of the application herein and of this order being published in four successive issues of the British Columbia Gazette and in the Daily Times for one month, provided that no adverse claim shall be filed within the said period with the Registrar of this Court:

(Sgd.) M. W. TYRWHITT DRAKE, J.

Pursuant to the above order, notice is hereby given that any person having, or pretending to have, any title to or interest in the above-mentioned lands, or any part thereof, is required, before the issue of the above-mentioned declaration, to file a statement of his claim with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, pursuant to the above Act.

Dated the 23rd day of July, 1897.

HUNTER & OLIVER,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

July 24-1m.

NOTICE

is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensing Court for a transfer to John V. Millington and Walter Millington of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the northeast corner of Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria city, known as the Royal Saloon.

Dated this 2nd day of August, A.D., 1897.

aug4-60d THOMAS GARVIN.

TRANSPORTATION

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

Time Table No. 29, Taking Effect December 24th, 1896.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday at 1 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria daily except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster conects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.

For Plumper Pass, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this Company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th of each month, at 8 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer, will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer "Tees" leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table, at any time, without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent. JNO. IRVING, Manager.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trians will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m

SATURDAYS.

Leave Victoria at.....7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Victoria at.....9:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at.....10:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

FOR Hawaii, Samoa, New Zealand and Australia.

S.S. AUSTRALIA, for HONOLULU only, Tuesday, Aug. 10th, at 2 p.m.

S.S. Alameda sails Thursday, Aug. 19th, at 2 p.m.

Line to COOLGARDIE, Aust., and CAPE TOWN, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery Street.

Freight Office, 327 Market St., San Francisco

TRANSPORTATION.

REDUCED RATES

—TO ALL—

Eastern Canadian and United States Points

—VIA THE—

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

For full particulars apply to

GEO. L COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

E. J. COYLE, D. P. A., Vancouver.

..TO..

Spokane, Rossland, Nelson, Kaslo Sandon, Grand Forks, Kettle River, Helena, Butte, St. Paul, Chicago, and all points East and South

NORTHERN PACIFIC — YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

..RUNS..

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

The Quickest All-Rail Route

..TO..

ROSSLAND

KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS.

Only.....

22 HOURS TO SPOKANE
31 HOURS TO ROSSLAND
33 HOURS TO NELSON
36 HOURS TO KASLO and other points

Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agt., Victoria, B.C.
A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

FOR

Puget Sound Points.

TAKE THE FINE STEAMER

"City of Kingston"

Speed 18 knots. Tonnage 1147.

8 30 am	Lv	M	..."Victoria"...	110	Ar	3 30 am
11 30 am	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	12 30 am
2 30 pm	Lv	82	...Seattle....	28	Lv	9 30 pm
4 15 pm	Ar	110	..Tacoma"...	81	Lv	7 15 pm

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent, Victoria, B.C.

Spokane Falls & Northern
Nelson & Fort Sheppard
Red Mountain Railways

The only all rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson. Also between Nelson and Rossland.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 a.m.	.....Spokane.....	6:40 p.m.
11:00 a.m.	.....Rossland.....	3:40 p.m.
9:10 a.m.	.....Nelson.....	5:45 p.m.

No connections at Nelson with steamer for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

TRANSPORTATION.

Going to Chicago or Anywhere East?

If you are, see that your ticket from Minneapolis, St. Paul to Duluth reads via

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

(C. ST. P., M. & O. RY.)

Three (3) First-Class Trains Leave Minneapolis and St. Paul for Chicago on arrival of trains from Victoria, as follows:

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TIME TABLE NO. 28.

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Monday, March 29th, 1897.

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	Daily	Sat'dy and Sunday
	A. M.	P. M.
Lv. Victoria for Nanaimo and Wellington	8 00	4.10
Ar. Nanaimo	11.48	7.25
Ar. Wellington	12.15	7.45

GOING SOUTH.

	Daily	Sat'dy and Sunday
	A. M.	P. M
Lv Wellington for Victoria	8.15	3.15
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria	8.48	4.33
Ar. Victoria	12.30	8.00

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STEVESTON.

From our own correspondent.

Steveston, Aug. 7.—This was council meeting day, and a delegation from Steveston, consisting of W. H. Steves, W. McKinley, J.P., M. Cunningham, G. W. Walker and A. Philip, were present in the interests of the committee in charge of proceedings to have this place incorporated as a city. Owing to the rush of cannery work the reeve was not able to be in his place and Councillor Kidd had to take the chair. All the councillors were present. Steveston affairs appeared to engross the whole attention of the council. Streets and public health in that place took up a good deal of time. The street question arose out of correspondence anent the alleged encroachment on streets by Messrs. Windsor and Malcolm of the Gulf of Georgia Cannery. A report was received from Captain Jennett on the subject and Messrs. Wilson and Sinclair wrote that they were about to raise suit in the matter. This correspondence was eventually laid over for further developments. Later a report on public health was received, and some discussion ensued as to the best means of enforcing better sanitary arrangements in Steveston. The provincial health officer had strongly urged the need for dry water closets, and the desire to have such in operation as far as possible. Suitable instructions were given to the medical officer on the subject.

When the question of the civic incorporation of Steveston came up it was stated by Mr. Philip on behalf of the delegates that they were proceeding to incorporate under the authority of the Speedy Incorporation of Towns Act, 1897, as well as under the Municipal Incorporation Act, 1896, and that their petition needed to be in before the 1st of September next. They asked of the council that they should support the petition by a resolution of affirmation, and that they should supply certified lists of voters and of assessed values and also a statement on oath of the nability of the council at this date. In answer to the chairman Mr. Philip stated that the petition, though only out two days, was already signed by about two-thirds of the electors, but they did not know what ratio of value of property these represented yet.

After some discussion, during which the council appeared to be averse to facilitate the actions of the committee to any extent, they eventually agreed that their clerk should furnish the lists wanted, that the delegates should send in copies of petitions as soon as they are signed, and that an adjourned meeting be held on the 16th inst. to consider the matter.

The movement for the incorporation of Steveston is most popular among the citizens and also among the summer visitors. It is hoped that by such means the moneys raised in the place will be used for the good of the place.

The most of the canneries have tonight practically cleaned up and to-morrow the men will have a day of much needed rest. For nearly three weeks they have had very hard work; practically without intermission. At least one other week of hard work is expected. If the run holds out longer than that they can go more leisurely to work, as they will by that time be going beyond their intended pack.

There was quite an excitement among the Indians this afternoon, and even among the white men, over a race between a young Nanaimo Indian and a young Whatcom siwash. Both were active young fellows, keen for action. Quite a number of bets were taken on the issue. Unfortunately when the race came off there was a cry of fouling, and although the Nanaimo man won, it was seen that if the American had got fair play he was sure of the lead.

SLOCAN.

(Slocan Pioneer.)

One of the most enjoyable events that has taken place in Slocan City was the combination business and social meeting of Slocan Lodge, No. 40, I. O. O. F., on Friday evening, July 30th. It was the initial meeting of the local lodge, and business consisted of the important work of electing and installing the officers. The following officers were elected, and installation ceremonies were conducted by Deputy Grand Master Ben Robertson: Noble Grand, Al. Teeter; Vice-Grand, Paul Hauk; recording secretary, T. B. Linton; financial secretary, W. Meldrum; treasurer, Wm. Clough.

The Arlington mine continues to provide more surprises than any other property in the district. This week the men who were working in what is known as the Heller tunnel uncovered a streak of ruby silver, the first ever found on Springer creek. The new discovery has satisfied the management of the Arlington that there is no further use for prospecting, as they are confident that they have a mine. Further work will consist in placing the property in shape for shipping ore when the contemplated road is built.

NELSON.

Nelson, Aug. 7.—The shaft on the Morning and Evening claims, on Morning mountain, is down thirty feet in a five-foot ledge, which carries galena ore, giving an assay of 191 ounces in silver and $22.30 in gold. The company expects to sink the shaft seventy-five feet and then continue the tunnel to intercept it. This tunnel is in 178 feet, and will require 130 feet more to complete it.

The Hamilton and Rossland Gold Mining Company will within a week or ten days let a contract for a 150-foot working tunnel on the Tennessee, on Wild Horse creek. It will give a depth of 150 feet on the ledge, a shaft on which is down fifty feet. The ore is steadily improving with depth.

W. G. Robinson and his partner have located two claims on the Dewdney line near the head of Lemon creek. The vein is said to be twenty-six inches in width, and carries a streak of solid steel galena, from two to five inches in width and assays 150 to 500 ounces in silver. The vein has been traced for three claims, with but very little variation in quality and width. The company will develop it with the intention of rawhiding the ore during the winter months.

The city council have let the contracts for the work on the water and sewer systems. The successful bidders were Breckinridge & Lund and McLean & Co.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

The B. C., in Summit camp, distant six or seven miles from Boundary Creek City, and about nine miles from Greenwood, has been bonded by A. L. McEwen, a mining engineer representing the Mines Selection Company, Consolidated, of London, England. This company is stated to have a paid up capital of £250,000, and to have strong financial backing in addition. The claim was bought last spring by John Keough, a farmer of Colville, for a few hundred dollars, and is now bonded for $60,000. Active development work is to begin at once and continue for ninety days, when $6,000 is to be paid. Further payments of $27,000 each are to be made nine and twelve months from date of bond. The claim is a copper property, having a vein twenty-five feet wide, which has already been exposed on the surface for a distance of over 300 feet by several large cross-cuts. It is a contact between lime and porphyry, the ore being chalcopyrite and bornite in lime and quartz gangue. The ore is high grade from the grass roots, and it runs well in gold, silver and copper, giving good values in all three metals. Actual assay values are not now obtainable, but it is stated on reliable authority that the average is undoubtedly good. The claim is accessible by any one of three wagon roads, the nearest being within four miles. It is stated that two shafts will be at once started on the vein, each by three shifts of men, under the direction of Mr. McEwen. Contracts for the erection of buildings have already been let, and the survey of the claim is now proceeding. Arrangements are being considered for cutting out a wagon road.

MIDWAY.

Midway, Aug. 8.—A shooting accident occurred on a ranch a mile or two below here Friday, the result being that a young man named James McClung is now lying in the Greenwood hospital seriously injured. It seems that McClung was going out deer shooting, when by some means not yet explained his gun unexpectedly went off. The whole of the charge it contained went through his right hand, passed diagonally across his body, which it entered below the abdomen, and came out about eight inches higher up; then wounded him in the left breast, and finally lodged in the thick muscle of the left arm, shattering it entirely. The unfortunate sufferer was attended to by Dr. Jakes, who, for more convenient and better surgical treatment, had him removed to the hospital, where he will receive every attention he can be given. The body wounds are not nearly so bad as they might have been, but it is feared the young man will lose his right thumb, the amputation of which will probably be necessary.

THAT SHERMAN INTERVIEW.

London Papers Think the Secretary is Suffering From Senile Decay.

London, Aug. 10.—Commenting on the interview of the New York World with Secretary Sherman, the St. James Gazette says:

"Sherman's utterances afford no material for denial by his friends of the statement he is suffering from senile decay."

The St. James Gazette refers to the Kalnoky incident when it says: "Austria properly severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and Gladstone apologized for his attack on the dual monarchy," and asks why there is one law in Europe and another in America.

The Globe says: "Secretary Sherman had better rid himself of the idea that Uncle Sam is going to boss this country, either on gold or on fisheries. The idea of Europe being afraid of a third-rate naval power like the United States could only have occurred to a lunatic or to Sherman."

The sentence attributed to Secretary Sherman upon which comments of London papers are based was as follows:

"England is a great country, but it is not always safe to assume she is ready to follow up every quarrel with us. She quarrels oftener than she fights. It would be exceedingly difficult for her to fight us all alone about our seal catching. Russia and Japan are in a similar position, and any quarrel between the United States and England on this score would probably involve these other countries."

The confidence of the people in Hood's Sarsaparilla is due to its unequal record of wonderful cures.

AMERICANIZED AT LAST.

Erastus Wiman Becomes a Full Fledged Citizen of the United States.

Erastus Wiman has become a citizen of the United States, taking out his final papers before Commissioner Lyman. Mr. Wiman's declaration of intention was made in September, 1887. When asked why he so long delayed, he said:

"The principal reason was because of a desire to show to the people of this country my appreciation of the unstinted welcome accorded to a million or more Canadians who have come to and prospered in this country. This I have tried to do by creating better trade relations between Canada and the United States, the advocacy of which was much more likely to succeed if I could be released in Canada from the charge of disloyalty. Arguments in Canada were, in the past, much more effective from a British subject than as an American citizen."

RHEUMATISM CURED IN TWO WEEKS.

Mr. Robert Latimer, of Langley Prairie, B. C., writes: "I cannot speak too strongly of the merits of Magic Liniment. I had been a great sufferer from rheumatism for many years, during which time I had tried many doctors and remedies; but Magic Liniment has cured me completely. I rubbed the liniment on for two weeks, after which my rheumatism entirely left me, and has not troubled me since. We find it a useful household remedy in our home and would not be without it." Price, 25 cents a bottle. By John Cochrane and D. E. Campbell.

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bears no relation to other so-called imitation diamonds no matter under what name they are advertised. They are the hardest of semi-precious stones, impossible to detect from real diamonds and warranted to retain their brilliancy. All others pale to insignificance when compared with White Topaz.

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Are Fixed Upon South American Nervine.

Beyond Doubt the Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

WHEN EVERY OTHER HELPER HAS FAILED IT CURES

A Discovery, Based on Scientific Principles, that Renders Failure Impossible.

In the matter of good health temporizing measures, while possibly successful for the moment, can never be lasting. Those in poor health soon know whether the remedy they are using is simply a passing incident in their experience, bracing them up for the day, or something that is getting at the seat of the disease and is surely and permanently restoring.

The eyes of the world are literally fixed on South American Nervine. They are not viewing it as a nine-days' wonder, but critical and experienced men have been studying this medicine for years, with the one result—they have found that its claim of perfect curative qualities cannot be gainsaid.

The great discoverer of this medicine was possessed of the knowledge that the seat of all disease is the nerve centres, situated at the base of the brain. In this belief he had the best scientists and medical men of the world occupying exactly the same premises. Indeed, the ordinary layman recognized this principle long ago. Everyone knows that let disease or injury affect this part of the human system and death is almost certain. Injure the spinal cord, which is the medium of these nerve centres, and paralysis is sure to follow.

Here is the first principle. The trouble with medical treatment usually, and with nearly all medicines, is that they aim simply to treat the organ that may be diseased. South American Nervine passes by the organs, and immediately applies its curative powers to the nerve centres, from which the organs of the body receive their supply of nerve fluid. The nerve centres healed, and of necessity the organ which has shown the outward evidence only of derangement is healed. Indigestion, nervousness, impoverished blood, liver complaint, all owe their origin to a derangement of the nerve centres. Thousands bear testimony that they have been cured of these troubles, even when they have become so desperate as to baffle the skill of the most eminent physicians, because South American Nervine has gone to headquarters and cured there.

The eyes of the world have not been disappointed in the inquiry into the success of South American Nervine. People marvel, it is true, at its wonderful medical qualities, but they know beyond all question that it does everything that is claimed for it. It stands alone as the one great certain curing remedy of the nineteenth century. Why should anyone suffer distress and sickness while this remedy is practically at their hands?

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Communications.

"DECIDEDLY UNFAIR."

To the Editor. There are things that happen in our midst that in the present gold flurry and consequent business excitement are naturally lost sight of. A writer, "Independence and Economy," in last Sunday's Colonist, voices to some limited extent the general public indignation at the recent appointments made by the board of school trustees.

If the board wish to destroy the spirit of the majority of their staff, then they are taking the proper way to do it. I would like to ask the various members of the board how they would like similar treatment, were they in their teachers' places. Certainly the appointments were anything but what the staff and the public expected. I say nothing against the appointees.

"Independence and Economy" mentions the names of two successful young teachers, and I would include many others on the staff almost, if not quite, as successful, and who applied for those situations and promotions. Why, in the name of common decency and plain sense (horse, if not trustee), could not some reasonable shuffle have been made whereby some of the hard, earnest and successful workers would have secured promotion? What inducement have teachers for extra and constant effort if this thing is to be continued? I have no objections to strange or new blood, but let such also begin at the bottom and win or earn promotion.

Not long ago the board, in an economical fit, cut and slashed the salaries of their staff in an unmerciful manner. Since then some fair reparation has been made. They, too, crippled completely the progress of the High School by discharging one of the assistants. Was this back-handed economy only an excuse for something the board were not prepared to assume the onus of?

With the largely increased number of successful applicants at the last entrance examination, two additional assistants will be urgently needed in the High School if we are to keep anywhere in sight of Vancouver. It is right here that additional expense is needed, so that our city system may be anything like complete. I have not spoken to Mr. Paul, the High School principal, in reference to the matter, but I am confident that he will agree with me.

I submit that it is the veriest farce to furnish a city inspector for in all something like forty-seven teachers and send him into a high school to report upon the work of a staff numerically totally inadequate for the task expected to be accomplished. How completely discouraging alike to scholar and teacher, how ridiculous to the ordinary interested citizen and a perversion of true economy!

Then, too, money is urgently needed for many much-needed reforms and improvements. I confess, that look at it as I may, it is like building the top story of a house on stilts and fitting the basement in afterwards.

It is evident that little attention has been paid to the various principals' reports, and that these honorable and energetic women and men have been entirely ignored. It is a direct slap at the department of education, who cannot, without loss of dignity, recognize this at present anomaly in our system. I believe that any ratepayer could force the board to personally become responsible for the inspector's salary, as he has no status, neither has he a British Columbia teacher's qualifications.

Why, too, the need of an eastern inspector, who, however excellent he may be, if wise, must necessarily for a considerable period be a learner himself?

Was this additional burden to our already heavily taxed ratepayers called for in the face of an additional government inspectorate? Could not some suitable arrangements have been entered into with the Hon. Col. Baker and his department whereby reports from these inspectors could have been secured and in this reasonable way saved double expenditure?

I trust that these matters may receive the thoughtful consideration of our board, and that they may in future give our staff of teachers due consideration, for I can assure them that dissatisfaction with their present method of dealing with funds and teachers alike is deep and widespread.

RATEPAYER.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

To the Editor:—In the name of common sense, why is it a greater desecration to the Sabbath for a band to play at Beacon Hill than to have it play a society to church and perform during the service? Surely the music rendered under the canopy of heaven in a "temple not made with hands" is as acceptable to the Creator as the best efforts of the chorus in the various churches. Many mothers, who can not take their little ones to church because they become restless, enjoy the concerts. Hundreds who have not leisure on week days to enjoy the rest and beauty of the park, go home from the concerts rested and refreshed, both mentally and physically, with better heart to take up the duties which await them. In these enlightened days it is difficult to understand how Puritanical ideas can still dominate many otherwise liberal people. Can we not "agree to disagree."

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

PLAY FAIR.

To the Editor:—Is it right for a ticket agent of this city to be trading in pack-horses and also to charge miners $32 for what he can get at $25 and less in town? The miner that is booked by S.S. Bristol is told that there is no accommodation for horses of his own, but the agents will sell them horses which are allowed to go on board. A party of miners had three horses bought here and wanted to take two more; they told me they had great difficulty in getting the Bristol people to take the three already purchased.

HORSE SELLER.

ENGINE TURNED OVER.

Peculiar Accident On the Columbia & Western Railroad.

(Rossland Miner.)

A most peculiar accident occurred yesterday afternoon on the curve of the Columbia & Western railroad just east of Davis street. Engine No. 3 and two heavily loaded cars tumbled from the track, down the east side of the embankment, stopping when they struck two massive stumps which protruded from the ground midway between the top and bottom of the steep slope. There they hung, bottom up, the steam from the locomotive escaping in clouds, and the driving wheels going round like mad. For fully three minutes the wheels continued to revolve at a frightful rate of speed, for the throttle was wide open when the machine careene and fell. Some of those in the vicinity, when they had recovered from the momentary spell occasioned by the sight, made haste to get out of danger's way, fearing that the boiler and engine would let go. But such a calamity was averted, owing to the fact that the throttle was open and allowing the steam to escape through the cylinder. Engineer Ed. Hackett, Fireman William Harkness and a young man who was riding in the cab at the time, had hairbreadth escapes.

The accident was a very freakish one. Nothing exactly like it has even occurred in this section of the country. The ore train, consisting of ten cars and engine No. 3, the most powerful machine on the C. & W., started for Trail about 5 o'clock. About the centre of the Davis street curve the front truck of the second car behind the engine derailed, and the train was stopped immediately. For thirty minutes the train crew, consisting of Conductor Abercrombie and three brakemen, worked to remedy the trouble. Frogs were placed in position to throw the wheels on the rails, and repeated efforts were made to get the heavy ore car back on the track.

It was about ten minutes to six when Conductor Abercrombie gave Engineer Hackett the signal to go ahead. The derailed car had been uncoupled from those behind it, and it was Abercrombie's intention to pull it on to the rails. Hackett opened the throttle, but the cars would not budge. Twice he tried to pull them. Then, backing up to get the slack in the couplers, he gave the engine a big head of steam. Slowly she moved the stubborn cars. Then a crash was heard, and the derailed car toppled deliberately over.

As it turned it pulled the other car over with it, and the combined weight of the two caused the tender to go. The engine was not fast to follow suit; but the strain was too great, and while the train crew and hundreds more looked on, the big machine lost its balance and followed the cars and tender into the ditch. The delicate machinery of the cab was bent and twisted and some of it was smashed into bits. But for their timely escapes the three men who were in the cab would have suffered the same fate.

BACON'S GREAT FEAT.

London, Aug. 9.—F. E. Bacon, the English champion long distance runner, at Halifax, undertook to break the five mile record of 24 minutes and 40 seconds, made in 1886 by Jack White. A thunderstorm made the track heavy. Bacon was paced by a bicycle and by Watkins. He covered the distance in 23 minutes and 20 seconds and finished first. Bacon recently broke all records for all distances under one hour.

IT WAS ONE ON HIM.

Municipal commissioners agree on one thing with entire unanimity—that if there were no aldermen official life would not be so much of a burden. Whenever a constituent gets hungry—either for bread or for office—he runs to his alderman as instinctively as a horse to water. One commissioner not long ago saw a seventh ward alderman coming into his office, and to avoid his importunity he hid himself in his big vault. Unfortunately his office boy, who meant well, but did badly, told the visiting alderman he thought the major domo would soon be back. He had closed the vault door almost entirely, and the air was soon at a premium. The sweat began to roll, and after he had been locked up for an hour his collar wilted, his shirt was soaked, and he was ready to resort to drastic measures to secure freedom. But the alderman waited. Finally it became a matter of life and death, and choking his pride, the commissioner put on as unconcerned an air as possible and walked out.

"Why, alderman," he said, "how do you do? Jimmy, why didn't you tell me the gentleman was here? How careless of you."

Jimmie kept quiet.

The alderman looked his commissioner friend over carefully, and said:

"Well, you take queer remedies for hot weather. I just stepped in to pay that little bill for professional services."

"You—say—alderman, that's all right."

"Why, no it isn't. I'm going to pay you."

"No, you're not. I won't take it. It's one on me."

"Explain," persisted the alderman.

"I'll not explain. It's one on me, and that's all there is about it. I've got an engagement."

And the commissioner went out and bought himself a drink, a collar and a pair of cuffs.

—Good strong duck for tents, canvas for stretchers, etc., at Weiler Bros.

SIXTY YEARS LETTER CARRIER.

Hannah Brewer, the old Bitton postmistress, who has just joined the ranks of the superannuated, has recently told a representative of the London Daily Mail that she has been delivering letters without intermission during the whole sixty years of the Queen's reign. She began when a child of 12, and during her many years of service had walked a quarter of a million miles. Her father was sub-postmaster of the village, and the district she covered consisted of the scattered hamlets lying between Wick and Bitton, on the borders of Gloucester. Her daily round was eleven miles in all weathers, and included many steep hills. Although the district is sparsely populated, the old lady said she had never been robbed, stopped or molested in any way. Her travels, apart from her daily visitations, have never extended beyond Bath or Bristol, and since 1892 she has lived alone, those related to her being too poor to render her any assistance. Notwithstanding the hardships she has undergone, old Hannah Brewer has enjoyed good health during her term of office. Her absences from duty, she said, had been very few indeed, and now, at the advanced age of 72 years, she has retired from the service of the postmaster-general on a small but well-deserved pension.—London Mail.

TO MAKE THE BLIND SEE.

A very important discovery made by Dr. R. Deutschmann of Hamburg is just now much spoken of by physicians, particularly by specialists on the eye. It deals with the successful cure of a disease of the eye, which but a short time ago was considered absolutely incurable, the so-called detaching or peeling of the retina, which follows a case of retinitis. This disease consists in the shrinking of the aqueous humor, a watery, slightly salty fluid which lies between the cornea and the crystalline lens with the greater part of its substance in front of the iris. If the quantity of this fluid is lessened to a certain extent the eyesight is absolutely destroyed and the physician can do nothing but pronounce the disease incurable. Now Professor Deutschmann has succeeded in introducing into the diseased eye a sufficient amount of the aqueous humor taken from a live rabbit's eye to restore the lost sight. Several cases where this most delicate operation was performed are on record, the one of a purser on one of the steamers of the Hamburg-American line being most interesting. This man, totally blind three years ago, was able to resume his former occupation after undergoing the operation thus described, and, the Philadelphia Record says, his sight is now as good as it was at any time in his life.

GRANT'S AVERSION TO LIARS.

Gen. Horace Porter, in his "Campaigning with Grant," dwells upon Grant's aversion to liars. He quotes the following remarks from Gen. Rawlings:

"The general always likes to tell an anecdote that points a moral on the subject of lying. He hates only two kinds of people, liars and cowards. He has no patience with them, and never fails to show his aversion for them." Ingalls added: "Such traits are so foreign to his own nature that it is not surprising that he should not tolerate them in others. As man and boy he has always been the most absolutely truthful person in the whole range of my acquaintance. I never knew him to run into the slightest exaggeration or to borrow in the least degree from his imagination in relating an occurrence." One of the party remarked: "I was amused one day to hear an officer say that the general was 'tediously truthful.' He explained that what he meant by that was that the general, in mentioning something that had taken place, would direct his mind so earnestly to stating unimportant details with entire accuracy that he would mar the interest of the story. For instance, after returning from a walk around camp he would say: 'I was told so and so about the wounded by Dr. —— while we were talking this morning inside of his tent,' and a half hour afterward he would take the trouble to come back and say, as if it were a matter of the greatest importance: 'I was mistaken when I told you that my conversation with Dr. —— occurred inside his tent.'" There was much truth in this comment. No one who had served any time with the general could fail to be struck with his excellent memory, and the pains he invariably took to state occurrences with positive accuracy, even in the most unimportant particulars. —From the Century

BASEBALL NOT AS IT USED TO BE.

"Play baseball?" asked Dangley's friends with whom he had gone to spend a few days at their summer home. "We generally have a game here in the evening with some of the other resorters."

"Do I play baseball?" repeated Dangley with an injured look. "Does a bird fly or a fish swim? Why, I was the crack short stop in a crack college team of thirty years ago. My title used to be 'Stonewall.' Could't shoot 'em through me with a needle gun. Had a live ball in those days and I suspect I might give some of you younger fellows a few pointers in the game. Is this where you play? Too small a field for me. I'd knock the ball into the river every time I went to bat. Yes, I'll play my old position. Feel more at home there. Hot daisy cutters may bother me a little at first, but baseball is like telegraphing or type-setting, you never forget how.

The first thing that came Dangley's way was a high fly twisting like a corkscrew. "Don't run into me," he shouted as he danced about the infield. "I'll cover the infield." As he made a final side jump at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the ball took him just above the left ear and he lay on the sward, lost to the world. A bucket of water brought him back. A lump just about the size and shape of the ball showed where he had been hit, but Dangley set his outing cap gingerly on the other corner of his head and ordered that hostilities be resumed. He said that the sun was under one of the biggest and blackest clouds of the season. When he went to bat he smiled sardonically at the idea of a 14-year-old boy pitching for him. Four times he swung on the air and spun around like a top, but he never touched the ball. This he accounted for by the fact that none of the bats suited him. Once in the field again he slipped, dodged and threw wild until a sizzling liner caught him in the solar-plexus. When they had succeeded in undoubling him he muttered that he was subject to cholera and had a tug chartered to get him to a hospital."

"And now, children, what is a centurion? Well, Willie?" "Please, ma'am, my brother is one." "Your brother is one?" "Yes, ma'am, he made a century last Sunday."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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